The Bombay Gazette,

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THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship OHINA, (2,000 Tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain R. Curling, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 29th January, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

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THOMAS BLACK,
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P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 21st January 1862.

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Bombay, 18th Jan. 1862.

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PEEL CASSELS & Co.,
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NOTICE.

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DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
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Bombay, 6th January 1862.

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GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society.

Town Hall, 17th January 1862.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very excellent Bombay Almanack for 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* office. We have nothing fresh to say in praise of this compilation beyond what we have said in previous years. We certainly look on it as the *best work* of the kind published in this country.—*Delhi Gazette, January 2.*

The *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, is the thirteenth annual publication of the series, and as each successive number has entered into energetic and successful competition with its predecessor, thirteen very manifest strides towards perfection are behind the present issue. Besides the Calendar and the English Directory, (with lists of peers and commoners,) we have the recent Acts of Parliament for India, Acts of the Legislative Council, Furlough Rules, Financial Statements, Tables of Pay and Allowances, Bombay Commerce, Post Office, Railways, Telegraphs, Customs, Weights, Fares, Judicial Establishments, Commercial ditto, Banks, Companies, Institutions, Societies, Clubs, Associations, the Bombay Press, &c. &c. A list of privileged persons (Native Princes and Sirdars) in the Presidency, is given, with various particulars regarding them. The second part (in the same volume) contains the Civil and Miliary Lists of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. These have been compiled and arranged, in their present forms, for the first time, and corrected up to the date of going to press. Much new matter has been introduced. The volume (of about 1050 pages) has evidently been got up with great care, is printed with handsome type, and is every way creditable to the press from which it issues.—*Bombay Guardian, December* 28.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best work of reference that has ever been published in this Presidency. This Directory has for many years past been most carefully prepared, and in every succeeding year we find an increased attention to the collection of those details which makes a work of this description useful to every class of the community. It contains, amongst other matters, Army and Civil Lists of the three Presidencies corrected to the latest date before publication. The arrangement of the Madras and Bengal Lists, alphabetically, is quite a new feature, and one that will be recognised as of great utility. The "English Directory" is not the least important portion of the work, and will be found most useful to all who have occasion to refer to it for Parliamentary and all other information likely to interest Europeans in India. In a word the *Bombay Gazette Directory* for the present year is as perfect in all the branches of information likely to be desired as it is possible to make it.—*Deccan Herald, December* 25.

We have much pleasure to notice the appearance of the Bombay Almanac and Directory for 1862, published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. The work is a marvel of industry and laborious perseverance; and is decidedly one of the best works of reference which have issued from the Bombay press. It would be difficult to enumerate the varied and important matter it contains; but we would draw particular attention to the highly valuable financial statements which enrich the volume; the new Acts of the Imperial Parliament in reference to India; and those of the Legislative Council passed during last year; and the part of the Directory relating to England. To the commercial as well as the general public, the work is invaluable; and we would strongly recommend it as deserving of liberal patronage.—*Cochin Courier, January* 2.

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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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3rd December, 1861.

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The attendance of the friends of the Society is respectfully invited.

Bombay, 21st January 1862.

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A BLACK SKY TERRIER DOG, with long hair. Whoever finds and returns the same to Dossabhoy Bazonjee, Dubash's Bungalow at Chowpatee, or at his Office in Nesbit Lane, Fort, will receive a reward of Ten Rupees, and any person retaining possession of said Dog after this Notice will be prosecuted.

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NOTICE.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA, is now prepared to register orders for Seeds to be received from England on or about the 27th of May next.

All orders should be forwarded to the undersigned before the 5th of March next.

Should the orders received justify the step the Society intends to reduce its prices as below.

On all orders amounting to Rupees one hundred, the Society will make a reduction of 25 per cent. on the prices given below. Their Seedsman will pack all such orders separately, and the Society will post these packages within 18 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail which brings them.

Their Seedsman will test all Seeds ordered before forwarding them.

A reduction of 25 per cent. is always made to all Members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is Rupees 15.

The Society will be always happy at all times to act as Agents for the receipt of plants from any part of the world, and for their transmission to any part of the Bombay Presidency, the Nizam's Country, Central India and the Punjab.

PRICE OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Peas.	per lb.		
Early Emperor......Rs.	0 4	ENDIVE ....Rs.	0 9
Dickson's Favourite ...	0 7	BROCOLI.	
Early Frame	0 4	Grange's Early White..	1 8
Prince Albert..........	0 4	Purple Cape	0 12
Harrison's Glory	0 7	Wilcove	1 2
" Perfection ...	0 7	Mammoth	1 2
Napoleon.................	0 12	CELERY	0 12
Champion of England...	0 9	LETTUCE..............	1 2
Veitch's Perfection ...	0 15	PARSLEY	0 3
Ne Plus Ultra	0 15	RADISH.	
Mammoth Marrow......	0 12	Radish White............	0 4
Waterloo	0 6	Radish Red...............	0 4
Green Marrow............	0 6	Turnip Radish	0 4
Bishop's Dwarf	0 6	TURNIP	0 4
Blue Scimetar............	0 4	CAULIFLOWER.	
Ringwood Marrow	0 4	Early and Late	2 0
CABBAGE.	per oz.	Walcheren	2 0
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Long Orange	0 4	KOHL RABI OF SORTS	0 3
Early Horn..............	0 6	&c. &c. &c.	

Exotic Flower Seeds at similar rates. Packets of Indian Flower Seeds of 40, and 80 species are sold at Rs. 5 and 10 respectively.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, 17th January 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

PICTURE GALLERY.

The following Chromolithographic Pictures, being perfect copies of originals, by celebrated masters, are available:—

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Palmer's Florence	12	0
Engalharts's, The Jung Frau	12	0
Leitch's Loch Awe	12	0
Scott's Sion, Cauton Valley	12	0
Schmidt's The East Mole, Swinemund	12	0
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Lavinia........................	12	0
Leighton's Buds and Blossoms........................	9	0
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Tayler's, Moorside Cabin	9	0
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Treble, A Reaper, Young Gleaner		
Young Gypsies, Little Turk, Toddy		
Little Witch........................each	4	0

*** The above are mounted and adapted for framing, the pictures themselves vary in size according to the prices: 26 by 32, 22 by 15, 18 by 12, 14 by 11, 10 by 7: the best style of framing is in gilt beading with broad margin, and this can be done if desired.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MEMORIAL TO COLONEL RICHARD BAIRD SMITH, C.B.

THE Chamber of Commerce and the Community at large having been invited by the Central Committee at Calcutta, to co-operate with them for the purpose of erecting to the late Colonel Baird Smith, Memorials in the Cathedral at Calcutta and in the Church of Lasswade, Colonel Baird Smith's native parish; I am directed to solicit subscriptions for this purpose. Each subscription will be limited to two Gold Mohurs.

List of Subscriptions already received.

James N. Fleming, Esq.	Rs.	30
Michael A. Scott, Esq.	"	30
W. F. Stearns, Esq.	"	30
R. Hannay, Esq.	"	30
James Bevis, Esq.	"	30
H. Brooke, Esq.	"	30
John Cassels, Esq.	"	30
W. R. Cassels, Esq.	"	30
Henry D. Cartwright, Esq.	"	30
Robert Angus, Esq.	"	30
F. Martin, Esq.	"	30
R. Latham, Esq	"	30
George Hamilton, Esq.	"	30
Julius Achenbach, Esq.	"	30
D. H. Cama, Esq.	"	30
J. P. Cornforth, Esq.	"	30
J. Tanner, Esq.	"	30
C. J. Robinson, Esq.	"	30
R. Strong, Esq.	"	30
J. H. Gildemeister, Esq.	"	30
H. John, Esq.	"	30
John Campbell, Esq.	"	30
Clement D. Leggatt, Esq.	"	30
W. Sim, Esq.	"	30
A. F. Wallace, Esq.	"	30
John Farrar, Esq.	"	30

Further subscriptions will be received by the undersigned.

H. BROOKE,
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, Secretary.
21st January 1862.

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY the 24th instant, at 2 P. M., will be sold by Auction, in convenient lots, at the Garrison Engineer's Store Yard, near the Colaba Causeway, where they are now on view, a portion of the Barrack Materials prepared for the Persian Expedition. The Materials, which have not been used consist of the following:

Plank Doors, Teak.
Glazed Windows.
Revolving Ventilators (Wooden).
Teak rafters of sizes.
Iron Work, &c.

Terms of Sale.—Deposit of 10 per cent. on the Lots being knocked down, and payment of the balance and removal of the Lots within 4 days from date of sale.

E. SOUTHEY, Captain,
Garrison Engineer at the Presidency.

Bombay, Garrison Engr's Office,
21st January 1862.

J. T. MURRAY & Co., House, Commission and General Agents; Registrars of Clerks, Mechanics and Domestic Servants, &c. Country Crafts, &c., supplied to Gentlemen proceeding to the Coast.

"Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of good quality and at moderate prices, supplied. Orders from outstations to be accompanied by a remittance."

No. 31, Medow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.)

NOTICE.

MR. AARON MOSES GUBBAY has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this day.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, Forbes Street, 1st January 1862.

NOTICE.

WILSON & Co. beg to inform the Public that they are running Transits from Ootacamund to Sankerrydruig and vice versa.

Ponies, Tonjons, Palkees, Munchiels, &c. to be had on application to their Agent at Metapollium.

Ootacamund, 23rd December 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Mercantile Community and Public of Bombay are respectfully informed, that the Undersigned have established themselves as Auctioneers and Commission Agents. Having taken suitable Premises in Hummum Street, and possessing a thorough knowledge of their profession which they intend conducting *upon the English system*, they trust by studying the interests of their Constituents, to receive a liberal share of Public support.

DAVIS & COHEN,
Commercial Sale Rooms.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Picture Gallery.

THE following Views taken in Switzerland and Savoy are in the best style of Coloured Lithography, and are mounted for framing.

CHAPEL OF WILLIAM TELL, Lucerne.
LA MER DE GLACE.
CHAMMOUNY.
BRIDGE NEAR ZERMATT.
CAUB AND PFALLTZ.
CHATEAU DE CHILLON.
STRATZENFELS.
JUNG TRAN.
AIGUILLE VERTE ET DU DRU.
LE STAUBBACH.
CASCADE DE PISSEVACHE.
L' EIGER.
CHALET PRET DE BREIG.
LA PETITE CHEETE DE REICHENBACH.

The size of the above is 14½ by 11, Price each Rs. 8, or the set of fourteen, Rs. 100.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Sale of a Coffee Plantation on the Kotagherry Ghaut.

W. E. SCHMIDT will sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) at Ootacamund, on SATURDAY the 8th February 1862 at 12 o'clock noon, the Coffee Plantation and Estate of Anacuttee on the Kotagherry Ghaut. The Property consists of upwards of 500 acres of Lands, with abundance of water for irrigating, pulping, &c. The Plantation contains between sixty-five, and seventy thousand plants in thriving condition, most of which will be in bearing next year. The Title Deeds, Plan, &c. can be seen, and further particulars obtained on reference to W. E. Schmidt.

Ootacamund, 20th Dec. 1861.

W. H. WALKER & Co., IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING ½ to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL ½ to 1½ inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cwt.
VICES, PARALLEL, and BENCH, 4 to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITH'S, and SWAGE. HAMMERS.
DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS. LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
DITTO, LEVER from 8 inch 3 inch barrells.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

ON SALE.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860. In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRESENTS FOR THE SEASON.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to inform the Public, of a new arrival by the mail, of English and French Fancy and useful Articles, well adapted for New Year's Gifts and Presents, consisting of—

Ladies' Work Boxes in Rose, Mahogany and Ebony Wood
Work Stand and Pin Cushions.
Work and Scent Boxes.
Ladies' Scent, Glove and Jewel Boxes.
Tea Caddys.
Paper Cases.
Envelope do.
Writing do.
Ivory Paper Knives.
Travelling and Courier Bags in four different sizes, of Doeskin and Morocco.
Beautifully quilted blue and scarlet, sachet sultanes or scent Bags, large and small for the Wardrobe, and also small for the Pocket.
Color Boxes, Moist, Dry, and Oil.
1862 Almanacs, Diaries and Memorandum Books.
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Fancy Meerschaum Billiard and carved Pipes.
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Amber, Meerschaum and Briarwood Mouth Pieces in immense varieties.
Cigar Cases and Stands in elegant and new designs.
English and French Tobaccos of first quality.
Albums for Photographs and Poetry.
Ivory Pen Holders.
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Ladies' Companions and Scissor Cases in Sets.
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Lockets and Charms with beautiful Microscopic Views.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings Studs in Masonic and other artistic designs too numerous to detail.
Coral Bells.
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Cases.
Knife, Fork and Spoon including handsome Mug in one Case, forming a beautiful Christening Present.
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A large collection of indestructible, amusing and interesting Children's Books.
A fresh supply of White and Colored Kid Gloves.

These Fancy Goods with the *exception of Jewellery* are at the Byculla Branch, where T. & Co., would invite their Friends and the Public generally to inspect their collection which will be found to surpass any in Bombay.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, 30th December 1861.

BOMBAY, BORODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAIL WAY COMPANY.—TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS. The above named Company will receive Tenders for the Construction of the Earthworks, Masonry, Ballasting, Fencing, &c., of their line from Mahim Creek to Tardeo Road, a length of 5½ miles, within the island of Bombay.

Plans and Specifications of the Works may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained at the Deputy Engineer's Offices at Bandora, and Surat on and after the 1st day of February.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside, "Tenders for Railway Works," will be received up to the 1st day of March next.

The Company is not bound to accept the lowest nor any tender.

JOHN B. LANE,
Offices Surat, Jan. 1862. Managing Agent.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY.

TINNED LEAD COMPOSITION PIPES.

SERVICE PIPES laid down by experienced Plumbers at the following rates, which include two of Lambert's Best Brass Stop Cocks, Box, Fee and Labour.

For lengths of 50 to 100 feet—	
½ inch, per foot	As. 14
¾ " "	Rs. 1 0 as.
1 " "	" 1 2 "
1¼ " "	" 1 6 "
For lengths of over 100 feet—	
½ inch, per foot	As. 12
¾ " "	" 14
1 " "	Rs. 1 0 as.
1¼ " "	" 1 4 "

Specimens of the Pipe and Cocks may be seen at this Office.

Apply to G. BURSTALL & Co.

Chinchpogly.

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT,

Church Gate Street, two doors from the Cathedral.

GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

*** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.

EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED.

THOSE PERSONS who are desirous of sowing Egyptian Cotton Seed during the approaching season are requested to apply (without delay) to the undersigned, for the quantity they are likely to require, in order that a sufficient supply may be obtained from Egypt. The Seed will be ready for distribution in March.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Honorary Agents, Cotton Supply Association.

Bombay, 14th January 1862.

HUNTLEY LODGE.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind, by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to E. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder, & Co., Bombay.

Just published, price Two Rupees,

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Bombay Gazette Office.

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28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THE BOMBAY ADVERTISER, AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

AS ITS NAME Imports, this Paper is a medium for the publication of ADVERTISEMENTS ONLY; it is not a Newspaper. It is issued TWICE A WEEK, on the mornings of MONDAY and THURSDAY, and TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED COPIES are circulated GRATIS, weekly. In the Presidency Town of Bombay it is very freely distributed.

Should it be found requisite, the number of Copies issued will be still further increased.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the advantages which a Publication like the Advertiser offers to the Commercial and General Public of the Bombay Presidency. It may suffice briefly to suggest the following:—

1. Being exclusively devoted to Advertisements, it is specially sought and consulted by those requiring the information which it supplies.
2. Being unaffected by the preference, and prejudices, professional, or personal, which influence the distribution of a Newspaper, the Advertiser addresses itself alike to all classes, and is equally distributed over all parts of the Presidency, in the Civil Station, the Military Cantonment, and the Commercial Town.
3. As the Scale of Charges is based upon that now adopted by the Daily Newspapers, to the other advantages offered by the Advertiser may be added that of embodying those afforded by advertising in all the other Papers, and at a greatly reduced cost.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, *Apollo Street, Fort.*

HERBERT & Co. have opened their premises in Rampart Row, No. 2 and will carry on their extensive business as heretofore, dealing in all kinds of Scientific Instruments, Stationery, Books, Cutlery, Plated-ware, Engineers' and Surveyors' Requisites, &c., &c., of which a large and varied stock will always be kept on hand.

By every Mail H. & Co. are constantly receiving from their London Export House, Stationery, Music, Travellers' Requisites, newly published Books, portable instruments and manufactures of novel discovery, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of their Customers

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, near Apollo Gate.

NOTICE.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS will not be supplied during the coming year to any parties who shall not by the 20th *January* next have paid up all arrears for the one now drawing to a close,—and advance subscriptions for 1862 as well. Those of our Constituents who have heretofore paid regularly within the first quarter of the year are of course not included in the foregoing.

The sum due us for Newspapers and Periodicals alone amounts to upwards of Fifteen Thousand Rupees; and we are therefore compelled to resort to the step just adopted, of refusing to supply any party with these during the future unless they are paid for at least six months in advance. Two months' previous notice must be given before Papers, &c. can be discontinued.

We thus early and plainly intimate the above, that gentlemen up-country may make their remittances accordingly, or notify their wish to cease subscribing for what they now take in.

CHESSON & WOODHALL,
News Agents, Bombay

28, Medow Street, Bombay.

THE MEDICAL HALL, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. Operative Family Chemests and General Merchants, beg to draw the attention of the Public to their convenient and extensive premises at Byculla, which have been constructed to meet the numerous and important requirements of their business. The multifarious nature of their stock has been divided into separate departments under qualified heads, which will greatly facilitate the general working of their Establishment.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING BRANCH has been fitted expressly for the purpose and is strictly under the immediate personal superintendence of qualified dispensing chemists from the best houses in London, and the drugs and chemicals are selected by Mr Treacher himself in Europe, and where advisable the manufacture of chemicals and medicinal preparations is conducted on the premises to ensure perfect purity.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH has been greatly extended and a convenient Room has been fitted up which embraces every requisite for both amateurs and professional Photographers, from the best manufacturers of Photographic chemicals, apparatus and working material.

THE MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS are on a very large scale, and Messrs. Treacher & Co. are now able to carry out orders to an unlimited extent and with the greatest punctuality.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. invite their constituents on Malabar Hill and the neighbourhood to call, also to send their prescriptions and orders generally to the Medical Hall, Byculla, where in future their general stock will be kept. Its position is central and the premises are commodious, and greater care and attention will be ensured than has hitherto been possible in the bustling and confined premises in the Fort.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the Public for the general support given to the Firm during the past thirty years and trust to continue to enjoy their confidence and patronage. Successful experience has fully proved the advantage of supplying ONLY guaranteed articles, and they confidently assert that it is their aim in every detail connected with the business to ensure the satisfaction of their constituents.

The Book-keeping and correspondence will for a time be carried on in the Fort where out-station orders should be addressed.

The hours of business are from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted). Prescriptions prepared and Medicines supplied at both establishments at any hour.

MESSRS. WATSON & Co.,

ARMY TAILORS BY APPOINTMENT,

Jewellers, Silk Mercers, Drapers, Milliners, and General Warehousemen.

MESSRS. WATSON & Co. respectfully invite attention to the subjoined list of the Tailoring Department, &c. &c. They beg specially to address themselves to Officers of all ranks in Military and Political employ, as the Stock now contains almost every article required for the new Uniforms. The new Badges, Numbers, Buttons, &c., rendered necessary by the Amalgamation will be received by an early Mail, and all Officers are solicited to register their orders without delay.

Military Uniform, &c.

A large stock of the best West of England Cloths, in Scarlet, Blue, Rifle, Black and Oxford. Doeskin (for Overalls) in Black, Blue, and Oxford.

Scarlet Cassimeres for Staff Vests.
Blue Regulation Serge.
Scarlet do. do.
Khakee do. do.
New Serge Frocks, "Volunteers" Uniforms.
Fine Blue Cloth for Patrol Coats.
Cavalry Grey Cloth "Lancers."
Khakee Drill, English Manufacture.

The above made and cut in first rate style, and in strict accordance with the latest Regulations.

Gold Laces, Swords, (Military, Naval, and Durbar) Cocked Hats, Waist and Shoulder Belts, Badges Mohair Trimmings of all kinds, &c. &c.

Materials supplied by the yard, and patterns sent post free.

Civilians' Clothing.

Capital Travelling Tweed Suits	Rs. 20
Good Angola Suits	" 35
Superfine Black Dress Suits from	" 60

An immense assortment of Fancy Angolas to select from, of the newest patterns, all Wool, and warranted not to shrink in washing.

Silk Mixed Coatings, Venetians, Llamas, &c.

Best Bedford Cords for Breeches and Riding Trousers.

Cotton Bedfords, White Cotton Cords, Brown Cords, Moleskins, &c. &c.

Cheviots Beavers, Pilots, Sealskins, Vicunas, Black Cashmeres, Alpacas, Russell Cords, adapted for Clerical Wear.

Black Italian Cloth; a new material for Clergymen's and Barristers' Gowns, light in texture.

Ready Made Department.

A large and well assorted stock of Cloth Coats, Alpaca, Tweed and Flannel Sacs, Flannel, Angola and Drill Trousers, Waistcoats of every description, Inverness Capes for travelling, Waterproof Clothing, all Wool, Flannel Shirts of the finest quality.

Hats, Caps, Helmets, &c.

Black Paris Silk Hats, Rs. 12 to Rs. 14.

Drab Blk and Bro Felt Dress Hats, Felt Helmets, Rs. 6, Rs. 7, and Rs. 8.

Air Chamber do. Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 15.

REGULATION HELMETS, SHAPE APPROVED OF AT THE HORSE GUARDS.

Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber Metal Bound Sword Proof, clearing out at Rs. 30; usually sold at Rs. 45.

Air Chamber Felt Forage Caps, Rs. 9-8.

Waterproof Oxford Yachting Hats for Monsoon Wear, Rs. 8-8.

Straw Hats, Waterproof Cover, Rs. 4.

Shooting Hats, Air Chamber.

A large assortment of rich Pugrees.

The Mohair or Zephyr Hat, xtremely light with Cork body, Rs. 5.

Glengarry and Scotch Caps.
Sicilian Pork Pie Turban Felt Hats.
Staff and Regimental Forage Caps.
Leather Hat Cases.
Velvet Hunting Caps.
Sou-Westers, Rs. 3-8.

Shirts and Hosiery.

First-rate White Shirts, well sewn with Linen Fronts and French Wrists, either for Buttons or Studs, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 54 per doz.

A large lot of Colored Shirts, with Collars attached, Rs. 30 per doz.

White and Colored Merino Socks.

Lambs Wool Socks, Rs. 9 per doz., hand knit.

Balbriggan and Cotton Socks, at all prices.

Merino, Lambs Wool and Cotton under Vests.

India Gauze, and Silk and Wool do.

Gentlemen's Shirt Collars, in every shape now worn, made of Linen, three folds.

Scarfs, Neck Ties, Braces, Belts, &c. &c. &c.

Umberallas, Walking Sticks, &c.

Boots and Shoes.

Strong Monsoon Boots, screw soles, warranted to sist wet.

Dress Boots, of Patent Leather, Morocco Enamel, &c., &c.

Calf Skin, with Elastic Sides and Kid Tops.

Calf Skin Shoes, with Elastic and Laces.

Paten Leather do.

Domestic Department.

Blankets, Longcloths, Chintz Furnitures, Table Covers, Linens, Muslins, Carpets, Paper Hangings, &c &c. all at reduced rates.

Medal Ribbons.

Miniature Medals for the "Indian Mutiny," "Crimean," "Persian" "Mooltan and Guzerat" "Sutlej," the Order of the "Medjidie."

Wide and narrow Ribbons for the above, also the "Cabul" "Good Conduct."

Just received a large supply of Soft Felt Sicilian and Hungarian (or "Pork Pie") Hats.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 22nd January 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. ¼d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	sight	100½
Madras	30 do. do.	99¾
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213¼ per $100.

SHARES.

Names	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 ℔ cent.	64 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	19½ do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	95
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	13½
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	28½
Central Bank of W. India..	150	2½ do.	3½ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.8.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 ℔ sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company.	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 ℔ sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	00 ℔ sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 ℔ sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	590	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 600 ℔ sh. [Prem. nom.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[℔ Anm 450 ℔ sh.	Rs. 875 Div
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 150 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	......	Rs. 130 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company......	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company..	550	......	Rs. 100 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan...........	85¼ to 85½
" Loan 1835–36...........	85¼ to 85½
" Loan 1842–43...........	85¼ to 85½
" Loan 1854–55...........	85¼ to 85½
New Five Per Cent. Loan..............	98¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan.........	105

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4	
Bank of England Notes...........	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230	Nominal.
Carolus......	" 250	do.
Mexican Dollars......	" 227	do.
German Crowns......	" 213¼	do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 204	
Bar Silver......	" 106	
Gold Leaf	" 16-8	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)......£2 17s. 6d.	£3 0s. 0d.
" (Seeds).........£2 10s. 0d.	£2 12s. 6d.
To London (Cotton) ....£2 15s. 0d.	£2 17s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ....£2 17s. 6d.	£3 0s. 0d.
To Rice Ports ....£3 15s. 0d.	
To China ....Rs. 10 offd.	
To Clyde .... no offers.	

PRICES CURRENT (January 17th 1862.)

COTTON :		Per candy.
Broach, Surat, and Jumboosur, (new) *nom.* at	Rs.	156 to 158
Dhollera, Bhownuggur, (new).................	"	160 to 162
Oomravuttee (new)	"	150 to 155
Barsee, (new)	"	142 to 143
Khandeish, (new)	"	138 to 140
Mangalore, (new)......................	"	145 to 146
Varawul, (new)	"	145 to 146
Compta, (new)......................	"	157 to 158
Sawginned Dharwar	"	206 to 208
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1500.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ......at	Rs.	5-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	6-10 to 6-12 "
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	24 to 25 / 33 to 34

COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY.

(From the Overland Mail, Dec. 26.)

LONDON, *Thursday Morning, Dec.* 26.

Owing to the approach of the close of the year, there has been an increased demand for money during the last few days, both at the Bank of England and in the open market. In Lombard-street the best bills are not taken below 3 per cent. or the Bank rate. It is probable that the rates will approximate closely to the Bank minimum until the new year is turned. Some pressure may even be witnessed during the closing days of the year, as usual, and the "other securities in the Bank will probably experience a considerable addition. These movements, however, will have merely a temporary effect. The bullion movement continues very favourable, and the Bank's resources are overflowing.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 18, compared with that for the previous week, shows the following changes :—

Circulation issue	£29,426,390	Increase...	£345,980
Circulation active	19,441,710	Decrease...	259,875
Public deposits	6,794,788	Increase...	874,622
Other deposits	13,132,844	Increase...	35,418
Government securities in banking department	10,963,147	Increase...	66,738
Other Securities in banking department	16,522,564	Increase...	192,747
Coin and bullion in both departments	15,611,347	Increase...	343,661
Seven-day and other bills...	691,028	Decrease...	50,984
The rest	3,133,688	Increase...	3 965
Notes in reserve	9,984,680	Increase...	605,855
Total reserve (notes and coin) in banking department	10,819,637	Increase...	603,53[illegible]

The resources of the Bank continue to augment with remarkable rapidity as is shown by the constant increase in the bullion and reserve, particularly the latter, the present total of which has rarely been exceeded.

The reserve of unemployed notes at the Bank of England is now at a higher point than at any previous time in the last two years. At the last date, when the reserve was equally high, the rate of discount was 2½ per cent.

The amount of gold bought by the Bank on Tuesday was 90,000*l*., mostly Australian.

The *Indus* took on Friday only 41,512*l*. in specie for the East, of which 5,508*l*. was gold and the rest silver.

With reference to the movements in bullion, the Indian exchanges, and the rupee paper, Messrs. Pixley, Abell, and Langley report as follows in their last circular :—

"Gold.—The *Atrato* has brought 31,000*l* from the West Indies, and the *Wellesley* 308,000*l* from Melbourne; but as the demand for export has almost entirely ceased, the Bank will purchase these amounts when refined; in fact, about 168,000*l*. has been already purchased by that establishment since our last circular of the 12th instant. The *Indus* has taken 5,508*l*. to Calcutta and China, but our market is comparatively inactive.

"Silver—The *Atrato* has brought 89,000*l*. from the West Indies, and a portion only of that amount was sold for the Continent, at 60⅞*d*. per ounce standard; an active demand for bar silver arose at this rate, and to-day the price improved to 61*d*. per ounce standard, at which quotation large sales have been effected. The *Indus* has taken 36,000*l*. to Calcutta and China, but the demand for Bombay is expected to be better.

"Mexican Dollars are rather firm at 59¼*d*. per ounce.

"Exchange on India remains unchanged, viz. :—2s, to 2s. 0¼*d*. for Banks' drafts on Bombay and Calcutta. at 60 days' sight; Bills with documents, 1*s*. 11½*d*. to 1*s*. 11¾; Banks' drafts on Madras, 1*s*. 11⅞*d*. to 2*s*. : Bills with documents 1*s*. 11*d*.

"India Government Loan Notes have improved slightly since this day week. We quote Five-and-a-Half per Cents. 102 to 102½; Five per Cents., 96 to 96½; and Four per Cents., 79 to 81."

The *Canada*, from Boston, has just brought 6,746*l*. in specie. This is the first arrival, worthy of mention, that has taken place from America since the setting in of the late prolonged drain. It is an important fact that, on the 12th instant, the exchange at New York had risen to 109½, or a point at which it becomes more advantageous to make remittances to this country in specie than by bills. Practical persons here are of opinion that the advance will proceed much further, and that a rather large amount of specie will be attracted from New York to swell the plethora here. Some effect will be produced in this direction by the realizations of American securities which, at the first alarm of war, have been ordered on English account in the American markets and the proceeds of which are to be transmitted hither at once. But a still greater influence will be exercised upon the exchange and upon the specie current by the desire which the mercantile community, more particularly Englishmen in America, will feel to remit their funds to England, out of harm's way. Fresh difficulties are thus probably in store for the already straitened American treasury.

At Lloyd's owing to the increased prospect of peace, there is a less active business doing in war risks, and quotations are rather lower. On ships to India and Australia the quotation is 20*s*.; to China, 30*s*.; and to New York, 4 to 5 guineas. From India, 30*s*. has been paid; from China, 30*s*. to 40*s*.; and from Australia, gold, 50*s*.; and wool, 35*s*.

The second meeting of the newly formed British Shipowners' Mutual War Risk Assurance Association was held on the 18th inst., to receive the names of an influential committee, which has been nominated since the previous meeting, as well as a comprehensive set of rules.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Atkinson, Cattling, and Co., in the hemp trade, it has been resolved to accept a composition of 7*s*. in the pound. The liabilities are 9,900*l*.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, on the 18th instant, a dividend of 3*s*. 4*d*. in the pound was declared on the estate of Messrs. Barnard, Rosenthall, and Co., braid and trimming manufacturers.

The arrangements are notified in connection with the payment of the half yearly interest on the shares in the Madras and East India Irrigation Companies.

Some important improvements in the condition of Exchequer Bills and India Bonds—effected in the one case and proposed in the other—are noticed as follows in the *Money Market Review*.

"The holders of Exchequer Bills have experienced great convenience from the New system of issuing the bills with coupons. The coupons have merely to be cut off when due, and payment may then be received at the Bank of England, instead of the bills themselves being left for many days at the Exchequer Bill-office westward, to undergo a half yearly routine of examination and delay. So satisfactorily does the new system work, that we believe it is in contemplation by the holders of East India Bonds to memorialize the Secretary of State for India in Council in order that India Bonds may be issued in future with coupons attached, payable at the Bank of England. We have not the slightest doubt that, whenever the memorial is presented, it will be favourably received, for the India Council and officials deserve great credit for the close attention they always give to any suggestion tending to inrease the popularity of Indian securities—a desideratum which the change under consideration unquestionably goes to promote. None but practical men of business can fully realize the inconvenience and loss of time involved in having to lodge their securities. We believe this stipulation, wherever it is enforced, always acts detrimentally on the market value of securities. The object of the Government and India Council should be to make Exchequer Bills and India Bonds so current that they may act as part and parcel of the circulating medium. The arrangement by which Exchequer Bills are made receivable for duties has unquestionably tended to raise their market value; and it has been suggested that, if the India Council would receive India Bonds in lieu of cash for the six months prior to their falling due, the effect would be generally to prevent them from ever falling to a discount, and to float them at a lower rate of interest than that now borne by them. This is another suggestion which may be confidently commended to the intelligent gentlemen who conduct the business of the India Office."

The circular of Mr. James Low states as follows the amount of specie shipped from this country to the East by the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company during the last eleven years. The aggregate in that period is nearly ninety millions sterling of which scarcely even the smallest portion has ever returned :—

	Gold.	Silver.
1851.............	£102,280	£1,716,100
1852.............	921,739	2,630,238
1853.............	880,202	4,710,665
1854.............	1,174,299	0,132,093
1855.............	948,272	6,409,889
1856.............	404,749	12,118,985
1857.............	269,275	16,795,232
1858.............	168,305	4,781,923
1859.............	788,269	14,828,521
1860.............	1,669,746	8,038,276
1861.............	781,043	6,586,747
Total...	£8,108,179	£81,748,579

The shipments of silver from the Mediterranean ports to the East for the last nine years are shown in the following :

	Gold.	Silver.
1853	£93,528	£843,362
1854	48,456	1,451,014
1855	243,239	1,524,240
1856	74,039	1,989,916
1857	259,986	3,350,689
1858	165,230	911,043
1859	142,144	1,521,970
1860	765,138	2,764,054
1861	644,934	2,021,060
Total ...	£2,436,694	£16,382,348

Annexed is a return, likewise furnished by Mr. Low, of the amount of the public debt of India on the London books on the 30th of November last :

PROMISSORY NOTE LOANS.

Loan.	Interest when paid.	Registered as notes.	Registered as stock.
1st 4 per cent. loan, 1824-25...	Quarterly, on date corresponding with that of original subscription to the loan	21,000	Nil.
2nd ditto 1828-29...		15,200	4,100
3rd ditto 1832-33...	May 1, Nov. 1	928,200	418,000
4th ditto 1835-36...	Mar. 31, Sept. 30	1,569,100	303,200
5th ditto 1842-43...	Feb. 1, Aug. 1	4,470,600	1,729,200
6th ditto 1854-55...	June 30, Dec. 31	2,758,400	1,410,500
3½ ditto 1853-54...	Feb. 28, Aug. 31	12,500	Nil.
4½ ditto 1856-57...	Feb. 28, Aug. 31	6,000	Nil.
P. W. 5 ditto 1854-55...	Mar. 31, Sept. 30	1,977,800	543,400
5 ditto 1856-57...	Feb. 28, Aug. 31	32,155,900	12,536,800
5½ ditto 1859-60...	May 31, Nov. 30	22,955,000	4,304,100
		Rs. 66,869,700	21,309,300
Notes ....Rs. 66,869,700			
Stock 21,309,300			
Grand total...... 88,179,000	2s. per rupee, £8,817,900.		

"The promissory notes with coupons, not being advised, do not form part of the above, but can be registered into stock at pleasure.

"The Four per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock on the London books on the 18th December, 1861, amounted to Sa. rs. 18,475,952-11-3 at 2*s*. 1*d*. per Sa. rs., 1,924,578*l*. 8*s*. 1*d*.

The last week has been one of partially suspended business in the Stock Exchange. Speculators have been afraid to act, owing to the grave uncertainties of the time, while the vigorous preparations for war which are being made by Government have checked investments. Hope has been inspired, however, by the prudence displayed both by President Lincoln and by the American Senate—by the former in abstaining from committing himself by any allusion in his message to the affair of the Trent, and by the latter in not endorsing Captain Wilkes' conduct, as has been done by the House of Representatives.

During the last day or two considerable animation has been observable, some large purchases of Consols and other securities being effected by certain houses reputed to obtain exclusive information. Reports of the receipt of satisfactory assurances from the Federal Government have been at the same time circulated. The buying appears to be of a very significant kind. Accordingly, Consols have risen 1 per cent., and have closed strong. The improvement has extended to nearly every other department of the Stock Exchange and general firmness was observable at the close.

Consols, which closed on the 17th inst. at 90 to ⅛ ex div., for the 9th January, have been as low as 89⅞ to ⅞ and closed on Tuesday at 91 to ⅛ For money the last price was likewise 91 to ⅛ The rise is exactly 1 per cent.

The rupee paper has sympathized with the improved feeling generally observable in the Stock Exchange. The advance amounts to ¼ to ½ per cent. The Five per cent. is firm at 96¼ to ½ and the Five and-a-Half per cent. at 102 to 103.

The India Five per Cent. stock has risen 1⅝ per cent., closing at 103¼ to ⅜ ex div., for the account.

The March Exchequer bills are quoted 9s to 12s. prem and the June 11s. to 14s. prem., showing scarcely any change.

The Indian Guaranteed Railway shares are in increased demand, and in most instances have risen 1 to 1½ per cent.

In Bank shares, Oriental, Colonial, and Bank of Australasia have improved. Other descriptions remain very steady.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £10 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business...........10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0d. "
" 2 do. 1s. 11½d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £10 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. 5 "
Do do. 12 do. 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle Street, London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
T. A. MITCHELL, Esq., M. P., *Chairman.*
Deputy Chairman.

London Bankers. The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz :—

6 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¼d. "
3 months' sight not under £20, at 2s. 0d. "
2 months' sight not under £50, at 1s. 11½d. "
1 month's sight not under £10, at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand .... at 1s. 11¾d. "

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits (CURRENT ACCOUNTS) at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 percent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Acting Agent.

January 3rd, 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent under 7 and 8 Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE...................... LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGER.................. M. BALFOUR, ESQ., in India.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, and HONG-KONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

HEAD OFFICE LONDON.

Manager at Bombay .... H. B. MACCULLOCH, ESQ.
Officiating *Manager at Calcutta* ... H. G. DUNLOP, ESQ.
Manager at Madras...... E. MORRISS, ESQ.
do. *Agra* .... W. BIRKS, ESQ.
do. *Kurrachee*... R. E. W. BAKER, ESQ.
do. do. *Lahore* ...... HECTOR GUNN, ESQ.
do. do. *Umritsur* ... T. BAILEY, ESQ.
do. *Hong-kong*... H. NOBLE, ESQ.
do. *Shanghai* ... H. TURNER, ESQ.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight...................... 2s. 0¼d.
" 4 months' sight...................... 2s. 0¼d.
" 3 months' sight...................... 2s.
" 2 months' sight...................... 1s. 11½d.
" 1 month's sight...................... 1s. 11¾d.
" On demand .... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland .... }
On Ireland .... }
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 3 do. .... 2s. 0d. do.
" 2 do. .... 1s. 11½d. do.
" 1 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" on demand .... }
On Scotland do. .... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. .... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice............ 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits ver Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of.......... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody...................... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business............. 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negociate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 3rd January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 20	Clendon	Fentie	London 21 Aug.
21	Phlox (s)...............	Puddicombe...	Surat 20 Jan.
	Rattlesnake	Barker	Mauritius 28 Nov.

INTELLIGENCE.—P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, from Galle—On the 19th instant, at 8 30 A. M. in Lat. 14-16 N., Long. 74-10 E., passed the British ship *Glendower*, steering to the Northward ; at noon on the same day in Lat. 14-42 N., Long. 73-56 E., passed British ship *Red Jacket*, steering to the Northward.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Jan. 21	Maharaj (s)	Parker.........	Surat.
	Lowjee Family (s)...	Ellison.........	Kutch.
	Rifle (s)	Farquharson...	Kurrachee.
	Frenchman	Galloway......	Hull.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Captain Trevor; Major Malcolm ; a gentleman and 92 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat.—121 natives.
Per steamer *Lowjee Family*, to Kutch.—60 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Brig *Pauline*, Lobo, bound to Penang and Singapore.
Ship *Sir John Moore*, Robertson, bound to Moulmain.
Ship *Malakoff*, Harris, bound to Liverpool.
Steamer *Pearl*, Donnan, bound to Ceylon.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Her Majesty*, for London.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From China.

Steamer *Lancefield*.—907 chests Silk, 55 chests Piece Goods, 126 boxes Preserves, 2 chests White Copper, 3,269 bags Sugar, 400 tubs Sugar Candy, 5 bundles Leaves, 453 chests Tea, 251 chests Glass Bangles, 81 boxes Gold, 1 box Silverware, 25 boxes Vermillion, 109 bundles Old Copper, 24 bundles Old Brass, 8 boxes Glass beads, 2 boxes Camphor, 1 case Cigars, 12 packages Sundries, 2 boxes Specie,

From Aden & Suez.

Steamer *China*.—321 boxes Specie, 101 packages Stores, 1 box Jewellery. 263 packages Merchandise.

From Melbourne & Galle.

Steamer *Salsette*.—15 boxes Gold, 1 box Specie, 82 packages Empty Bottles.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, 21st January 1862.

For London.

Cassibelanus.—939 bags Linseed, 1,408½ cwtt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.
Her Majesty.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,750 cw., S. Burstall and Co.
Gibson Craig.—35 boxes Green Stones, 35 cwt., Bakerally Hukim.
King Lear.—35 cases Olibanum, 77½ cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 2 bottles Sherry Wine, 20 gallons, Eduljee Nusserwanjee.
Agricola.—57 casks Fish Oil, 237½ cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 232 bags Linseed, 348 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.

For Liverpool.

Uncas.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.
Queen of the North.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Gunessee Tricom ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Ruttonjee Nesserwanjee ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Lawrence and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.
Peter Maxwell.—26 packages Dear Horns, 37 corges, Mallichund Dhurumsee.
Protector.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Goculdass Madewjee.
Concordia.—65 bales Wool, 195 cwt., Doongersee Kessowjee.
Typhoon—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Goculdass Madowjee ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.
Amoor.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Nensee Curumsy.
Startled Fawn.—700 bales Cotton, 2,450 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.
Charger.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Ramjee Hemraz.
Recorder.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Virjee Pursotum.
Mindora.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dhunjee Natha.

For Havre.

Helen Morrow.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Visram Kessowjee.

BENGAL

ARRIVALS.—January 12, Barque *Canton Carpenter*, Shaik Mahomed, from Penang 6th Dec.
Do. Ship *Comorin* (B.) How from Liverpool 4th Sept.
Do. Brig *Julia* (B.) Dawson, from Algoa Bay 10th Nov.
Do. Ship *Wacousia* (B.) Reed, from Liverpool 9th Aug.
Do. Ship *Governor General* (B.), Shelford, from Liverpool 9th Aug.
Do. Steamers *Arratoon Apcar*, and *Bengal* ; Ships *Cromwell*, *'Amiral Casy*, *Chincha*, *Compure*, *National Eagle*, *Thomas Campbell*, and Barques *B. K. Lise et Berthe*, *Mercia* and *Matilda* (particulars not received).

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

20th January.—Cadet A. M. Hogg, Infantry, to join, from England.
Do.—Cadet A. C. Babington, Infantry, to join, from England.
Do.—Captain J. C. Wood, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Do.—Assistant Surgeon Hopkins, Medical, to join, from Aden.
Do.—Captain D. G. Clery, 4th (Kings Own) Regiment, to join, from England.
Do.—Lieut. M. C. Newall, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Do.—Captain J. Blair, 2nd Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Do.—Assistant Surgeon C. F. Ogilvie, Medical Staff, to join, from England.
21st Do.—Major R. Malcolm, Bombay Engineers, on duty, from Surat.
Do.—Captain J. S. Trevor, Bombay Engineers, on sick leave, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.

18th January.—Captain W. H. F. Sykes, 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.
Do.—Lieut. W. H. Pye, attached 23rd Regt. N. L. I., on sick certificate, to England.
Do.—Lieut. H. V. Brooke, 95th Regt., to rejoin, to Poona.
19th Do.—Lieut. G. B. Simpson, 25th Regt. N. L. I., on duty, to Poona.
20th Do.—Ensign W. Marshall, 25th Regt. N. L. I., on duty, to Poona.
Do.—Lieut. C. H. Ducat, attached 83rd Regt., from leave, to Poona.
Do.—Lieut. H. Doveton, Engineers, from leave, to Poona.
Do.—Lieut. T. F. McGillwray, Staff Corps, from leave, to Nassik.
Do.—Major A. B. Little, 25th Regt. N. L. I., on duty, to Poona.
21st Do.—Lieut. E. C. Ross, 97th Regt., on duty, to Kurrachee.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Tuesday, 21st January 1862.

The 56th Regiment, the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

The Guard at the Castle Gate will be furnished tomorrow by H. M.'s 33rd Regiment.

1. The Weekly Committee of Survey, of which Captain Berthon, 18th Regt, N. I., is President, will assemble tomorrow at half-past 6 A. M., at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality and quantity of Porter, required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison.

2. On account of the demise of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort and in accordance with orders of Government, the flag at the Castle will be hoisted half mast high, at sunrise today, so to continue until sunset, and minute guns to the number of 43, corresponding with the age of His Royal Highness, will be fired from the saluting Battery at noon.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 20th January 1862.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 37 of the 15th instant, the following arrangements are ordered :—

Brigadier M. Smith, C. B., is at his own request transferred from Poona to the Command of the Brigade at Ahmednuggur.

Brigadier J. C. Heath, is appointed to the Command of the Poona Brigade.

Brigadier Pelly, is posted to the Nusseerabad Brigade.

Brigadier A. T. Heyland, C. B., will Command the Brigade at Deesa.

Under instructions from Government the Mountain Train which has been attached to the Head Quarters of the Regiment of Royal Artillery at Kirkee since the departure of the 4th Company of Golundauze to Aden will be broken up, the guns, equipment, &c. &c. returned into store and the mules handed over to the Commissariat Department.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to intimate that the following is to be considered for the present as the established strength of the Horse, Field, and Garrison Batteries of the late Indian Artillery :—

Horse and Field Artillery Batteries, 140 Non Commissioned Officers and men.

Garrison Batteries, 75 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

It is not at present the intention to complete the Horse and Field Artillery Batteries to the above mentioned maximum further than when the Garrison Batteries are in excess of 75 Non-Commissioned Officers and men the supernumeraries should be transferred to Horse or Field Batteries to complete them as for as possible.

Lance Corporal Pease, H. M.'s 83rd Regiment of Foot, a Volunteer for H. M.'s 44th Foot is transferred at his own request to the unattached list and promoted to Serjeant for employment in the Meteorological Department.

The following orders are confirmed :—Dated 17th December 1861.—By Lieut. Col. Taylor, Commanding Neemuch moveable column, appointing Lance Serjeant Parsons 2nd European Regiment L. I. to act as Provost Serjeant to the column until further orders.

Dated 12th January 1862.—By the Officer Commanding 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers) appointing Ensign P. Murray, unattached, to act as adjutant to the Regiment, vice Taylor, promoted.

Dated 12th January 1862.—By the Officer Commanding 18th Regiment N. I., appointing Lieut. O. V. Tanner, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the Regiment on a full vacancy, vice Captain Berthon, promoted.

Ensign G. F. Harris, 1st European Regt. (Fusiliers) is attached to do duty with the 9th Regiment N. I. and directed to join.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

17th Regiment N. I.—Captain J. H. Reynolds, from 1st February to 30th April to proceed to Mount Aboo, on private affairs.

Medical Department—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals B. White, for 60 days, from date of departure on privilege leave.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE GEORGE GREVILLE WELLESLEY, C.B., R.N., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 21st January 1862.

Lieut. Edwards, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transferred to the *Dalhousie*.

Lieut. J. W. Clerkson, having arrived from England by the P. & C. Co's steamer *China*, on the 20th instant, was directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary from that date.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, January 11.*)*

No. 29.—The following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 462, dated 30th November 1861, and the Royal Warrant therein referred to are published in General Orders :—

1. "I forward with this Despatch copies of a Royal Warrant, dated the 30th October 1861, modifying the conditions under which, according to the Warant of 1st July 1848, a discharged Limited Service Soldier shall be permitted, on re-enlistment, to reckon his former service.

2. The present Warrant has been made applicable to India, and you are authorized, therefore, to publish it in General Orders and to give effect to its provisions."

Circular No. 722.
HOME AND FOREIGN.
VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to Us that it is expedient to cancel that part of the 27th Clause of the Pension Regulations in our Royal Warrant of the 1st July 1848, which prescribes the conditions under which a discharged Limited Service Soldier shall be permitted, on re-enlistment, to reckon his former service : Our will and pleasure is that, instead of the before-mentioned conditions which are hereby cancelled, any Soldier who has been, or shall hereafter be, enlisted for Limited Service and has been or shall hereafter be discharged before or after the expiration of the first period of serivce, and shall be permitted to re-engage or again enlist within twelve months from the date of his discharge shall be allowed under Clauses 4 and 5 of the regulations and restrictions hereunto annexed, or such others as shall from time to time be established by our Secretary of State for War, and the General Commanding-in-Chief of Our Army, to reckon half the period of his former service towards his future claim to Pension.—Given at our Court at St. James', this thirtieth day of October 1861, in the twenty-fifth year of Our reign. By Her Majesty's command, G. C. LEWIS.

To be annexed to the Royal Warrant of 30th October 1861.

1. With a view to give full effect to the provisions of the Limited Enlistment Act, and at the same time to hold out every encouragement to time expired Soldiers of good character to continue in the Service, it is hereby notified that, in addition to the privilege of being permitted, on re-engagement, to count the full perod of their first term of service towards increase of Good-Conduct Pay, and to Pension on discharge, and of receiving a fresh Bounty, as well as the regulated allowance in lieu of a free Kit, and twenty days' Pay of their rank, men who re-engage at the Head-Quarters of their Regiment for a second term of service, will be granted a Furlough, if serving at Home for a period of two months, commencing from the date of re-engagement ; and if serving at either of the Stations named in the margin, will be provided with a free passage to this Country at a convenient opportunity, at the discretion of the Commanding Officer, and a Furlough for two months, commencing from the date of their arrival in the United Kingdom. They will also be provided with a free passage back to their Regiments, unless directed to join the Depots thereof at the termination of their furloughs.

Gibralter.
Malta,
Ionian Islands.

2. Soldiers, who at the time of their re-engagement may be serving in India, China, Ceylon, the Mauritius, Australia, or New Zealand, will be allowed £5, and those serving in Canada, at the Cape of Good Hope, at St. Helena, and in the West Indies £3, in addition to the usual Bounty, as an equivalent for the Furlough granted to re-engaged men serving at our Foreign Stations and at Home.

3. The Secretary of State also deems it expedient to point out that, although the re-enlistment of Limited Service Soldiers at any period within two years from date of discharge has been specially permitted under Clause 27th of the Pension Regulations in the Royal Warrant of the 1st July 1848, the Limited Enlistment Act does not contemplate such a proceeding ; it is therefore, to be understood that the system which has hitherto prevailed will be discontinued, and in lieu thereof the following will be adopted, *viz* :—

4. Soldiers who have been, or may hereafter be, discharged after the completion of the first term of Limited Service will, if of good character and in possession at the time of their discharge of a Good-Conduct Badge or Badges, be permitted as an indulgence to re-engage within twelve months from the date of their discharge, provided those who had previously served in the Infantry are not above thirty-two years of age, and those in the Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers not above thirty-four years of age at the time of their re-engagements ; but men re-engaging under this arrangement will only be allowed to count half the period of their former service towards claims to Pensions ; they will however, be allowed to reckon the whole of their previous service towards Good-Conduct Pay but will be required to serve for one year with uninterrupted good conduct from date of re-engagement before they can be permitted to resume their previous Good-Conduct Badges, when they will be entitled to receive Good-Conduct Pay from the date of their re-engagement.

5. Soldiers of good character who have been discharged, or may hereafter be discharged, during the first term of Limited Service, and who may again enlist within twelve months from the date of discharge, will be allowed the benefit of the preceding provision for reckoning former service, and resuming former Good-Conduct Pay.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE—
On Monday the 20th January, at St. Andrews Church, Bombay, by the Revd. Robert Francis Colvin, Senior Minister, Mr. Edward James Martinnant, Professor of and Instructor in Music, and Organist and Clerk to the Session of St. Andrews Church, eldest son of Edward John Martinnant, Esq., late Assistant Military Department Secretariate, to Ellen Georgiana Summers, only daughter of Dr. Augustus Summers, Bombay Medical Service of Cambay.

BENGAL.

DEATHS—
At Calcutta, on the 10th January, Captain H. B. Connew, aged 50 years.
On the 10th January, at Scence's Hotel, Calcutta, George, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Beazeley, aged 15 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTH—
At Bangalore, on the 11th January, the wife of Dr. J. Houston, Garrison Assistant Surgeon, Bangalore, of a daughter.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed on MONDAY the 27th January, at 4 o'clock P. M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce......	Rs. 0 6 0	......
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ "	" 0 14 0	......
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed on TUESDAY the 28th January, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th January.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

ADEN MAIL.

The Mails for ADEN per Bugla "FUTTEL BURRY," will be closed THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

The Mails for ZANZIBAR, per Gunja "FUTTAY MOBARUCK," will be closed THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND		TO GALLE AND CHINA.	
January	27th.	January	29th.
February	12th, 27th.	February	14th, 1st.
March	12th, 27th.	March	14th, 29th.
April	12th, 27th.	April	14th, 29th.
May	12th, 24th.	May	14th, 29th.
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th.
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th.
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th.
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th.
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th.
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th.
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th.

CALENDAR.—JANUARY 1862.

Last Qr. ....Thursday 23d. 11h. 28.5m. A. M.
New Moon......................Thursday 30d. 7h. 40.8m. A. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	22		6 38	5 46	3 7	3 18	Date 20th Jan. Time—7h. 59m. 28s.
Thur.	23		6 37	5 47	4 8	4 18	
Fri.	24		6 37	5 48	5 23	5 35	
Sat.	25	Conversion of St. Paul.	6 37	5 48	6 48	7 0	
Sun.	26	3d Sunday after Epiphany.	6 37	5 49	8 10	8 26	
Mon.	27		6 37	5 49	9 12	9 34	
Tues.	28		6 37	5 50	10 3	10 29	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday, 22nd.—Byron born, 1788.—Surrender of Mooltan 1849.
Thursday, 23rd.—Pitt died, 1806.—Duke of Kent died, 1820.—Commercial Treaty between France and England signed, 1860.
Friday, 24th.—Frederick the Great born, 1712.—Fox born, 1749.
Saturday, 25th.—Shah Allum defeated at Patna, 1761.—The Burns Centenary, 1856.
Sunday, 26th.—Dr. Jenner died, 1823.—Marriage of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, 1858.
Monday 27th.—Duke of Sussex born, 1773.—Begum Sumroo died, 1836.—Prince Frederick William Victor Albert of Prussia, born 1859.
Tuesday, 28th—Sir Francis Drake died, 1596.—Battle of Aliwal, 1846.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government, Telegraph Office, on the 21st January 1862.

Ruttonjee at Soni Merwanjee, front of Kara Talao.
Rajaram Panachund.
Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
Col. Apthorp.

THE Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ENGLAND	26 Dec.	CEYLON	12 Jan.
FRANCE	28 Dec.	CHINA...........	31 Dec.
MALTA	30 Dec.	SINGAPORE	6 Jan.
ALEXANDRIA...........	31 Dec.	PENANG	7 Jan.
SUEZ	4 Jan.	CALCUTTA	13 Jan.
ADEN	11 Jan.	MADRAS	16 Jan.
MAURITIUS	6 Dec.	N. W. PROVINCES......	16 Jan.
CAPE	5 Nov.	SCINDE—KURRACHEE.	15 Jan.
AUSTRALIA...........	25 Nov.	PUNJAUB...........	11 Jan.
BANGALORE	17 Jan.	RANGOON	25 Dec.

WE received yesterday papers from Calcutta of the 13th instant, from Madras and the North-West Provinces of the 16th, and from Poona of Monday last.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

A Telegram, of which the subjoined is a copy reached Bombay by the Mail on Monday afternoon and may be relied upon as authentic :—

"ALEXANDRIA, 3*rd Jan.* 1862.

"War is likely to be averted.

"Awful panic in New York.

"Congress inclined to make amends for the insult.

"The Calcutta steamer has been stopped at Suez until further orders by order of the Consul General."

THE Mails for Aden per *Bugla Futtel Burry* will be closed today at eleven o'clock A. M.

THE Mails for Zanzibar per *Gunja Futtay Mobaruck* will be closed today at eleven o'clock A. M.

WE learn from a private letter dated Cairo December 28th, that Sir James Outram, who was still there, had decidedly improved in his health and was contemplating a return to Europe soon.

THE following notice was issued yesterday from the Master Attendant's Office :—

"Notice is hereby given that H. M.'s ship *Ajdaha*, is moved down to the southward Government moorings, for the purpose of Target Practice. The boats of the shipping in Port and the native craft of all denominations are warned not to cross the line of fire ; the targets are laid out to the eastward towards Caranja. Mondays and Fridays are Practice days, when a red flag (No. 5 Marryatt's Code) will be hoisted at the Fore Royal Mast head of the flag-ship. The target is a white Pyramid (one or more) floating 500 to 1,400 yards distant from the vessel."

A REQUISITION to the Sheriff of Bombay is now in course of circulation, proposing that a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay may be convened in the Town Hall on as early a day as practicable, for the purpose of adopting an Address of Condolence to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the lamented death of Her Illustrious Consort, Prince Albert. A copy of this requisition lies for signature in the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Adjutant General's office, and that of the Brigade Major's.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS !—Extract from a letter dated Manilla, December 24th, 1861. "The Madrid Government has issued an order that all the leaf Tobacco, used in the manufacture of Cigars for exportation, shall be shipped to Spain and has forbidden the export of Cigars from Manilla to any other country than their own. The royal order was issued in consequence of the Spanish Government having failed to get their usual supplies of Kentucky and Virginia Tobacco, and we do not therefore expect to see it rescinded until peace be established between the Northern and the Confederate States of America. The whole of the coming year will probably pass away without Cigars being sold for exportation."

THE Legislative Branch of the Bombay Council will be opened to-day at eleven o'clock in the forenoon in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Robertson, Chief Secretary, and Mr. Shaw Stewart, Secretary in the Judicial Department, were at the Town Hall early yesterday morning, and have made all arrangements for the accommodation of the Honorable Councillors, the public and the press. All the members of the Council from the Mofussil have arrived at Bombay, and it is expected that they will stop here while this the first Session lasts.

Mr. Shaw Stewart will for the present act as Secretary to the Council ; but, we understand, by and bye, an Under Secretary, on Rupees 1,250 a month, will be appointed. We observe the Madras Government have nominated a Barrister to this office, but in Bombay and we believe also in Calcutta, Members of the Civil Service are to receive the appointments.

FEW officers of the Indian Army have seen more service or won a more honourable name than Colonel Robertson, whose melancholy death at Aden on the 10th instant we reported yesterday. The following is the record of his services published in the Army List of the Bombay Almanac for this year :—

"Served with the 14th Regiment N. I. at the capture by escalade, on the 10th December 1832, of the fort of Mahadeogurh in the Southern Konkun ; served with the 25th Regiment N. I. in Affghanistan, Sind, and Beloochistan, from 1840 to 1843 ; in May 1841, in command of a Detachment composed of only one Company of the 25th Regiment N. I. and 80 Irregular Cavalry, escorted a large convoy of Ordnance and other stores on 700 camels and 20 carts with 200 bullocks through the Bolan Pass, and reached Kwetta without loss, driving off the enemy who had occupied the narrowest part of the Pass ; on the 24th March 1843 was present at the battle of Hyderabad in Sind (medal), and at the head of the Light Company 25th Regiment N. I. attacked and destroyed the Belooch chief, Seedee Hosh Mahomed (called by Sir Charles Napier in his despatch "the Great Promoter of the War") and all his followers, taking two Standards (presented on the spot with that Chief's sword by the men of the Light Company); present at the surrender of Oomerkote on the 4th April 1843 ; commanded the 25th Regiment N. I. throughout the campaigns in Malwa and Central India in 1857 and 1858 ; at the relief of Mhow on 2nd August 1857 ; commanded a column despatched against the Rohillas from Dhar threatening Maunpoor in October 1857 ; present at the skirmishing on the heights in front of Dhar on 22nd October 1857 ; commanded the Pettah of Dhar and Ridge, where the breaching batteries were during the siege of the fortress of Dhar, extending from 25th to 31st October 1857 ; present at the occupation of the fortress of Dhar on the 1st November 1857 ; commanded the British Troops in the affair of outposts before Mundissoor on the 21st November 1857 (specially mentioned in the Despatch of Brigadier Stuart, commanding Malwa Field Force) present at the battle of Gooraria and in the assault of that village on the 23rd and 24th November 1857 (specially mentioned in Despatch ; wounded ; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) ; present at the investment of Indore on 31st December 1857 ; commanded Siege Train Column in February 1858 ; commanded the Advance Guard, and commenced the attack at Futtyabad on 6th March 1858 ; commanded Flanking Party at the skirmish at the Kutti Ghat on 7th March 1858 ; present during the siege of Chandairee from 8th to 17th March 1858, and at the storm and capture of that fortress on the last named date ; present at the battle of the Betwa on 1st of April 1858 ; present during the siege of Jhansi from 24th March to 3rd April 1858 (specially mentioned in Despatch) ; present at the action at Koonch on 7th May 1858 (specially mentioned in Despatch) ; present with the reinforcement sent to the 2nd Brigade in the action at Diapoora on 16th May 1858 ; present in the various affairs at and near Calpee from the 15th to the 22nd May 1858 (specially mentioned in Despatch) ; commanded the Left Centre of the British Line of Defence in the affair at Galowlee on 22nd May 1858 (specially mentioned in Despatch) ; present at the capture of Calpee on 23rd May 1858, and in the subsequent pursuit with Cavalry and Artillery, and dispersion of the enemy seven or eight miles from Calpee on the same day ; commanded the pursuing column despatched towards Gwalior on 24th May 1858 ; present at the capture of Morar Cantonment near Gwalior on the 16th June 1858 ; commanded the column that reinforced Brigadier Smith's Brigade while engaged in the action at Kotah-ke-Serai on 17th June 1858 ; by Sir Hugh Rose's special desire, accompanied the small party that reconnoitred close up to the enemy's position on 18th June, previous to the general action at Gwalior ; present in the general action at Gwalior on the 19th June 1858 (specially mentioned in Desptch) ; commanded the column of the Gwalior Division at the bombardment and capture of Powrie on 21st and 22nd August 1858 (specially mentioned in Despatch) : commanded the column sent in pursuit of the garrison of Powree (Bengal mutineers) on the 27th August 1858, and after a harassing pursuit of several days overtook and destroyed a large body of them in the action at Beejapoor on 5th September ; wounded : specially mentioned in Sir R. Napier's Despatch ; received high approval and commendation of Governor General, Commander-in-Chief in India, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bombay ; Companion of the Bath ; Aide-de-Camp to the Queen ; and Brevet Colonel."

It will add to the regret and sympathy of the late Colonel Robertson's friends on this occasion to learn that his wife, who had been in England, reached Aden two days after his death. On public and on private grounds the loss of such a man at such a juncture is deeply to be deplored.

KURRACHEE, SIND, 14*th January* 1862.—The melancholy intelligence of the sudden bereavement which Her Majesty has sustained by the death of Her beloved husband, reached us on the 13th instant. The loss of so inestimable and distinguished a Prince as His Royal Highness must be a source of the most poignant sorrow to our Queen, and both England and India cannot but deeply sympathise with Her Majesty. There must be few indeed who would refuse a sigh to the memory of a Prince, who during life patronised so liberally the "arts and sciences," and who devoted so much of his attention to the advancement of the people—and it will be a long time I fear before the English nation "will look upon his like again."

There is one individual in Sind whom this sad event has plunged into the deepest affliction. I allude to the Proprietor of *Our Paper*. This very loyal gentleman, the moment he heard the melancholy news, issued an "extraordinary" intimating to the subscribers of his journal, that in token of his heartfelt and deep sympathy, with Her Majesty in her bereavement, he would *not* publish his paper on Tuesday the 14th instant, and moreover, reported in the same "Extraordinary" the proceedings of a meeting which he said was held at the house of one Mr. Dinshaw Perozeshaw immediately on the receipt of the intelligence by telegram, of the demise of the Prince Consort, at which meeting very pretty speeches were made by certain Parsee merchants who deeply deplored the calamity which has befallen the English Nation! Now, I have the best authority for stating that no meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Dinshaw of any kind whatever, and the whole of the Parsee merchants in the station are both grieved and annoyed to find their names ridiculously paraded, after so extraordinary a fashion, in a newspaper Extra, and I should not be at all surprised if one of them goes and cudgels him for his unauthorized and most unwarrantable publication of their names in so absurd a manner.

A great deal has been said and written lately on the importance which Sind generally, and Kurrachee especially, is gaining now in the eyes of the commercial world. But it is a matter of general regret that we cannot succeed in winning Government over to our side, to open their purse-strings a little and devote a few thousand rupees towards the construction of canals and the carrying out of sundry other works of equal importance. If this were done, there is not the shadow of a doubt that the Province would in a very short time be a source of increasing wealth to Government, and they would no longer have any reason to trumpet forth to the world, that its revenues were totally inadequate to meet its expenses—an assumption which I have no hesitation in stigmatizing as false as it is absurd ! Let the place be treated with the same degree of fairness as other territories are, and let a sufficient amount of money be expended upon the improvement of its irrigational and other works, and it will soon be rendered clear, that Sind is perfectly able to pay even *more* than is necessary to meet its expenses. It is gratifying to observe the *Sindian*, a journal very creditably conducted by its present editor, laboring hard in almost every issue, to impress upon the mercantile community the absolute necessity that exists to adopt measures to stimulate production in Sind, to raise the condition of its inhabitants, and to do every thing in their power to remove the stigma which Government have deemed proper to cast upon the Province. If a few enterprising gentlemen, possessing capital, were to avail themselves of the very sensible advice so repeatedly offered to them by the editor of the *Sindian*, they would not only benefit *themselves*, but they would benefit the *country* also materially, and have the satisfaction of reflecting hereafter that they have been the means of doing *some* good at least during their lifetime.

There has been an unhappy misunderstanding lately between the Major General of this Division, and Lieut.-Colonel Wilby of the 4th Kings' Own. A Brigade order was issued by General Cunynghame, directing the Band of the 4th to play one evening in the week at the "stand" in the Gardens, and one evening at the "Park." Colonel Wilby, under the idea I suppose that the General was arrogating to himself an authority which did not belong to him, wrote and informed him that he thought an officer in command of a Division had no right whatever to *direct* the Band of a Regiment to play *any where*, the Band being, according to the Colonel's opinion, *private property !* The General of course thought differently, and considered he *had* the right, and thus this "difference of opinion" has necessitated a reference of the whole matter to the Commander-in-Chief. Now how the Band of any Regiment can be looked upon as *private property* by Colonel Wilby, I cannot well understand. It is certainly true that the *Band Master* is a *private* servant, being paid by the officers of the Corps, but the *musicians* are all *public servants*, being paid by *Government !*—and I must say, I do not remember the authority of a General officer to direct the Band of a Regiment to play on certain evenings during the week, ever being questioned before in any military cantonment in India. It is therefore indeed much to be regretted that so excellent, and usually so sensible, an officer as Lieut.-Colonel Wilby, has so far forgotten himself as to dispute the power of the Major General over the Band of his Regiment, and thus compelled a reference being made of the matter to His Excellency.

THE importations into Bombay of *Grey Goods* for the twelve months ending 31st December 1860 and 1861 respectively were as follows :—

	1860. Pieces.	1861. Pieces.
Shirtings	2,523,557	2,842,224
Long cloths	108,002	119,132
Printers	83,240	102,727
Jaconets	978,000	534,124
Madapollams ...	1,153,254	1,204,225
Cambrics	13,410	21,262
T. Cloths	1,123,214	981,307
Mulls	131,740	132,342
Domestics.........	211,846	113,344
Dhoties............	172,100	253,886

The computed stocks at the opening of the year 1861 were stated by various parties, both European and Native, to be 45,000 packages including both Grey and White Goods ; of the former about 36,000 bales, besides considerable supplies on the way. Against this there was little or nothing in the interior markets, and the bazaar was pretty well cleared of stocks : what there was, being included in the above 36,000 bales. At the commencement of the year the question regarding the "future course of prices" was looked upon with considerable doubt and anxiety. Several causes tended to enhance this, viz. the famine in the North-West Provinces, the scarcity and high prices of food in the interior, and the stringency of the money market. These operated powerfully in preventing speculation, and the native dealers were only buying to supply immediate and actual wants. The worst feature perhaps was the stringency of the money market; the early part of January found the Bank of Bombay rates at 10 per cent. on Government Securities and 12 per cent. on Private Paper ; before the middle of the month the rates had advanced to 11 and 13 per cent. respectively, and continued unaltered to the middle of April, or within one month of the closing of the season. From this time the rates of the Bank of Bombay were rapidly reduced and there was considerable ease in the money market, but an obstacle very detrimental to the position of the Piece Goods market again presented itself in the shape of gigantic gambling speculations in opium, which, going on for some time, had at length reached such a crisis as completely to derange the course of exchange with the Interior ; distrust was so great that the usual means of remittance by Native Hoondies or Bills was impossible ; several wealthy money lenders had failed to meet their acceptances, and the whole native bazaar seemed to be temporarily paralyzed. This state of things continuing, and the season being already so far advanced, holders of Cotton Goods evinced great anxiety to make the most of their remaining time and therefore offered their stocks freely : prices consequently declined, and the downward course was only arrested by the near advent of the monsoon preventing native dealers from operating further. During the monsoon months, the market evinced but little life, sales were purely speculative, the native dealers buying in the hope of a better demand from

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up-country as there had been an abundant fall of seasonable rain all over the Interior. At the opening of the fair season in August a good demand sprung up, and prices shewed an improvement of from two to four annas a piece over those ruling at the end of May, and from the middle of September importers becoming fully alive to the advance in value of the raw material at home, and the consequent rise in prices established in Manchester held their stocks firmly, which operated favourably on the bazaar and caused an immediate speculative demand and a steady rise in prices, the rise continued to the end of the year when rumours were received of a probable outbreak of war with America, a heavy fall in the value of Cotton in Liverpool and lower prices in Manchester. To give a true idea of the fluctuations of prices during the past year, it will be necessary to make a standard value of certain qualities and descriptions of Grey Goods, and to this end it is best to adopt the undermentioned which are always saleable and in demand, viz :—

39 inch 56 reed 7lb. Shirtings, 39 inch 60 reed 8½lb. Shirtings, 32 inch 50 reed 3lb. Madapollams—a glance at the following tables shewing the lowest and highest value during every month of each of the above description of Goods, in Bombay, Calcutta, and Manchester, will be at once comprehended.

1861 IN CALCUTTA.

39 in., 56 reeds., 7 lbs., Grey Shirtings.

January.........Rs.	4	10 to	4	11
February	4	9	4	12
March	4	10	4	12
April	4	9	...	
May	4	9	...	
June	4	10	...	
July	4	10	4	11
August	4	9	...	
September	4	11½	4	12½
October	4	14½	...	
November	5	5	5	6
December	5	6	...	

39 in., 64 reeds., 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings.

January.........Rs.	5	6 to	...	
February	5	6	5	8
March	5	9	...	
April	5	9	5	10
May	5	10	...	
June	5	10	...	
July	5	9	5	11
August	5	7	5	8
September	5	8	5	10
October	5	12	...	
November	6	2	...	
December	6	2½	...	

32 in., 50 reeds., 3 lbs., Grey Madapollams.

January.........Rs.	1	14 to	1	15
February	1	13	1	15
March	1	15	2	[illegible]
April	1	13	1	14
May	1	13	...	
June	1	13	1	13½
July	1	13½	1	14
August	1	12½	...	
September	1	13½	...	
October	1	14½	...	
November	2	0	2	0¾
December	2	1¼	...	

1861 IN BOMBAY.

39 in., 56 reeds., 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings.

January.........Rs.	4	5 to	4	7
February	4	3	4	6
March	4	5½	4	7
April	4	1	4	3¾
May	4	1	4	3
June	4	3	...	
July	4	5	...	
August	4	4	4	7
September	4	7	4	10
October	4	8	4	11
November	4	11	5	0¼
December	5	1¼	5	4

39 in., 64 reeds., 8¼ lbs., Grey Shirtings.

January.........Rs.	5	12 to	6	2
February	5	12	5	15
March	5	11	5	13
April	5	4	5	9
May	5	3	5	6
June	5	5½	5	6
July	5	4	5	7
August	5	4	5	6
September	5	6½	5	9
October	5	8	5	10
November	5	13	6	0
December	6	0	6	1

32 in., 50 reeds., 3 lbs., Grey Madapollams.

January.........Rs.	1	14 to	...	
February	1	14	...	
March	1	13	1	13½
April	1	11½	1	13
May	1	11	1	12
June	1	13	1	14
July	1	12	1	14
August	1	12½	1	13½
September	1	15	2	1½
October	1	15	2	0
November	2	1	2	3
December	2	1½	2	3

18[illegible] IN MANCHESTER.

39 in., 56 reeds., 7lbs. Grey Shirtings.

January	7s.	4½d. to	7s.	7½d.
February	7	0	7	6
March	6	9	7	3
April	7	3	7	7½
May	7	4½	7	7½
June	7	3	7	6
July	7	3	7	9
August	7	3	7	9
September	7	3	7	9
October	7	9	8	9
November	8	6	9	0

39 in., 64 reeds., 8½lbs. Grey Shirtings.

January	9s.	3d. to	9s.	6d.
February	9	6	9	3
March	8	3	8	9
April	8	6	8	10½
May	8	7½	8	10½
June	8	6	8	9
July	8	6	9	1½
August	8	10½	9	3
September	8	10½	9	6
October	9	4½	10	9
November	10	0	11	0

32 in., 50 reeds., 3lbs. Grey Madapollams.

January	3s.	3d. to	3s.	4½d.
February	3	0	3	3
March	3	0	3	1½
April	3	1½	3	3
May	3	1½	3	3
June	3	1½	3	3
July	3	1½	3	3
August	3	3	3	6
September	3	3	3	6
October	3	4½	4	0
November	3	9	4	1½

The table of the monthly sales, in respect to number of bales, made in Bombay and given below, has been compiled from the daily report of sales generally supplied to the various houses of agency in this city, the number of pieces in each bale being computed by the following table viz : Shirtings, Long cloths, T Cloths, Printers and Madapollams above 6 lb. weight of all widths, at 50 pieces in a bale, Grey Domestics over 16 lbs. at 25 pieces in a bale, and under that weight 50 pieces per bale. Shirtings, Printers, T Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, Cambrics, Mulls, Drills, &c. at 100 pieces in a bale. The amount of sales, though as near an approach to accuracy as can be obtained, must still be viewed with caution. In the first place, the total amount of sales may be much larger than set down ; many sales in the past year were made direct to European Importers which must have returned into stock : and in the second place many sales may have been effected by native importers (who have become such under the system of indents) which never come to light. To counterbalance these last conjectures an addition of 200 bales per month has been made to the subjoined estimate.

Sales in January	2,850	Bales
February	2,210	„
March	3,854	„
April	3,572	„
May	2,812	„
June	1,611	„
July	1,420	„
August	4,223	„
September	4,101	„
October	3,571	„
November	4,854	„
December	2,784	„

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, 18*th December* 1861.

The calamity that has come so suddenly on the Queen and the Nation by the death of H. R. H. the Prince Consort, which took place on Saturday the 14th instant, near midnight, after a short illness from fever, has for the last few days absorbed every other topic, even with the lowering shadow of impending war hanging over us, in one profound and universal feeling of sorrow. No death in high places has so deeply affected the hearts of the English people in the memory of the present generation, and to find anything equal to it, the memory of our elders falls back on the sad time when a Nation's hopes were extinguished by the untimely death of the Princess Charlotte nearly fifty years ago.

The Prince had been suffering for some days from cold followed by fever, but when the first public intimation was given of it in the Court Circulars by the bulletin issued in the early part of last week, nothing was thought of it till Saturday morning, when the bulletin stated that the case had shown unfavorable symptoms ; this together with a brief editorial in the *Times* of that date, caused the greatest anxiety throughout London during the day : in the afternoon a second bulletin was made known which was hopeful in its tone, but towards evening it became known that the Prince was in a critical state, was indeed fast sinking, and passed finally away at ten minutes to 11 P. M. The first announcement of the sad event to the public, was the midnight peals of that "bell of evil omen," the great bell of St. Paul's, and early on Sunday morning it was generally known in Town, and by telegraph communicated throughout the length and breadth of the land.

It would be difficult to convey any adequate idea of the grief that has been so deeply felt and so generally expressed on Sunday and the following day ; much of this no doubt may be laid to account of the Queen, for whom every where great anxiety has been felt and the deepest sympathy expressed. But it is now also generally felt that on public grounds, the death of the Prince Albert is a national loss. The ability, sense, tact and judgment he invariably displayed in every matter he took up and was concerned with we have now lost, and nowhere do we see how the blank he has left can be filled up.

There is no denying that while the general sentiment of respect was entertained by the nation at large for the Prince Consort, which indeed the ability with which he acquitted himself in whatever he undertook, always commanded, in a smaller circle of the higher classes he was said to be disliked, and certainly was never adequately appreciated.

His position was a delicate and difficult one, yet he so conducted himself in it that envy itself has been unable to find fault with the manner in which his duties were performed ; time only will shew what in him the country has lost.

It is matter of thankfulness to the country to know that the Queen has thus far borne a bereavement which for a time must be almost inconsolable, with the firmness and fortitude that has charactersed her in emergencies, and that in the bosom of her own family she has found comfort and support in this distressing affliction. The conduct of the Princess Alice has been spoken of as all that could be desired, and the country must hope earnestly that the Prince of Wales, so unexpectedly called to his mothers' side, to fill in some measure the part of his father as a help and support to her in the discharge of the Sovereign's duties, may fulfil the high expectations entertained of him.

The aspect of our relations with America could hardly be darker short of actual war. During the three weeks that have elapsed since we first received intelligence of the outrage perpetrated by the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners from the steamer *Trent*, every arrival from America has only brought additional evidence that "*the affair*" on the part of the Americans was considered right, "spirited," and "proper," that they have no intention of giving up Messrs. Mason and Slidell, that England will take the affront quietly, and that at the worst it will only become a matter of diplomatic wrangling, and at all events of diplomatic arrangement ! Meantime Captain Wilkes has been feted in the sober, sensible, puritanic city of Boston, judges, governors and legislators vying with each other in doing homage to the hero, who stopped on the great-highway of nations a mail and passenger steamer of the most inoffensive character, and took out of her by force four passengers in violation of every recognised principle of international law, and to crown all, thanks has been voted to him for his gallantry (?!) by Congress on the first day of its meeting for business, the only question being whether the vote of thanks should not also have been accompanied by the voting of a gold medal for such a heroic deed ! All this while the Government has maintained the strictest secrecy as to their views in the matter and the course they propose to pursue. Nothing has oozed out as to the opinion of the legal advisers of the Federal Government on the subject, and the President, in his Message to Congress, diffuse and tedious on small topics to a degree, is utterly silent on this.

The Secretary to the Navy Department has been less reticent. He has not only given his unqualified approval of the act of Captain Wilkes, but states that he only fell short of what should have been done, by his not having seized and made prize of the Steamer that carried "the rebels" as they are still styled, hinting moreover that no such leniency will be conceded on any future occasion.

From the President having passed over the matter in his message, many are inclined to hope, that by so doing he has left open a door by which he may be able to act without loss of credit, should he find the matter taken up, as he certainly will, by the British Government, in a spirit that will not be tampered or trifled with, and give up at last the Commissioners with such grace as he can. It would be agreeable to hold such an opinion were there anything like good grounds for entertaining it. Unfortunately our experience of Mr. Lincoln and his advisers leads us to take a darker view of what is but too likely to be the result, and our Government is wisely acting as if it expected the worst.

At no previous period in our history were we in so fit a state to enter on war as we are at present, should we be driven to so sad an alternative. We have a magnificent fleet in the best possible order and manned in such a way as it has never been before ; while the patriotic spirit that has been exhibited by the recently instituted naval reserve is something to be proud of. There has been a spontaneous movement of volunteering for active service, if necessary, at every port in the United Kingdom where receiving ships are stationed.

The condition of the Army is equally satisfactory, and the efficiency of the executive in all departments may be seen in the rapidity with which troops and military stores have been shipped for Canada.

The *Persia* and *Australasia*, belonging to the Cunard Company, and probably the finest steamers in the world, were prepared, surveyed and dispatched with troops and stores within ten days from the time they were taken up by Government. The *Melbourne* steamer with stores and troops had sailed previously, and tomorrow the *Adriatic* and *Parana* (two steamers belonging to the West India Royal Mail Steam Company) will be dispatched with three battalions of Guards and other troops.

What may be the effect of the intelligence of these preparations on the Federal Government, when it reaches America, we cannot say, but it will at least make President Lincoln aware that our Foreign Secretary's Ultimatum, cannot be pooh poohed as a thing to be talked over.

The Veteran General Scott, who arrived at Paris only a short time before the news of the *Trent* outrage, to seek the repose his health so greatly needed, has suddenly taken his departure again for America, and we hope he may not be too late to give timely and wise counsel to his country, before President Lincoln may have committed himself to the denial of such reparation as we had a right to claim for so gross an outrage on our national honour.

The General will be able to speak of what he has himself seen, and to tell the Federal Government, that in Europe there is but one opinion as to the course the Federal Government must pursue if it wishes to preserve the respect of all the great powers in Europe, to deliver up the Commissioners and disavow the act of Captain Wilkes.

The earliest possible intelligence we can have of the effect produced in America by our demand, would be brought by the Mail Steamer *Africa* which is appointed to leave New York this day (Dec. 18th) and not likely to arrive at Queenstown before the 29th or 30th, and even this Steamer can hardly be expected to bring the Federal Government's reply ; we shall continue in an anxious state till then certainly, and meantime must watch, prepare and wait.

As regards the events in the Civil War, there is little to be noted of a definite character, notwithstanding the Naval successes of the Federal Government on various parts of the coast.

They have after eight months of war actually made no progress, and as to conquering the South, and patching up the Union, the thing is utterly hopeless.

The present Mail brings you the messages of both Presidents, and though one can express no sympathy for the cause of the South, there is no denying that President Davis, in the character of a Statesman, presents a contrast strikingly to the disadvantage of Mr. Lincoln.

But for the distressing calamity that has so suddenly overwhelmed the nation with grief, our internal affairs had been moving along in a quiet and not unprosperous manner.

Trade is dull, and there is no little suffering in many parts of the manufacturing districts, but on the whole we are better off than could have been expected in the midst of so much that is unsettled on the Continent of the Old World, and a blaze of civil strife over one-half of the New. The money market is dull, as also the stock and share markets, and in a time of such anxious expectation, there is an entire absence of speculation. The Cotton market partakes even of the general stagnation. It fell rapidly after the *Trent* affair, and though it revived partially, there has not been anything like the activity that prevailed before that "untoward event."

There has been a good deal of speechifying in the country, the critical state of our relations with the United States being the burden of each harangue. Mr. Horsman was eloquent on the subject to his constituents at Stroud and on the whole judicious and discreet.

The same unhappily cannot be said of Mr. Bright's speech at Rochdale.

We have hoped against hope that this unquestionably able man might some day rise above the mere demagogue and reach the platform of the statesman. The thing we fear is hopeless ; with powers of speech equal to the best of our living orators, and a delivery and a voice forcible and impressive, he seems utterly unable to take a statesman-like grasp of any subject. The 'large discourse of reason' which 'looks before and after' seems utterly wanting in him, and hence he fails to rise to the height of a high argument, when any great momentous question comes before him. Had he been a stump orator fresh from Yankee-land, he could not have expressed sentiments more reprehensible in themselves, or more utterly repugnant to those of the great body of his countrymen than those addressed some days ago to his townsmen at Rochdale.

The Continental intelligence, excepting the serious matter of the eruption of Vesuvius (of which an excellent account is given by the *Times*' Naples Correspondent), has not been striking during the last fortnight. The French papers have been mainly occupied in discussions about our complications with the Federal States, and the possibility of France being mixed up with them. We at least shall endeavour to keep clear of this, we have had enough of joint expeditions and joint actions with our "Ally" as it is, and would rather be excused for more of it. We are obliged by the sympathy shown to us, but if we have to "take action," we shall do it independently and in our own way.

Local News.

THE RUN OF THE SEASON.—The Bombay Fox Hounds met this morning at Byculla Bridge and fully made up to their followers for the bad luck they have hitherto experienced, by showing a clipping run and killing their jackal handsomely in the open. Time was not taken and opinions on this score differ. Suffice it to say that for Duckland, it was not a morning's sport to be sneezed at. This pretty little pack meets again on Saturday at the Kennels at quarter to six A. M.

LIEUTENANTS Spring, Dufton, and Gatacre have passed their examination in the Hindoostanee language as Interpreters.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, on the Esplanade, this evening :—

MARCH "Chrysty Minstrels"	*Buckhardt.*
OVERTURE "Giralda"	*Adam.*
WALTZ, "Maud"	*Laurent.*
SELECTION, (op) "Moses in Egypt"	*Rossini.*
SCENE & ARIA (op) "Titus"	*Mozart.*
GALOP, "Neptune"	*D'Albert.*
QUADRILLE, "American"	*Lamotte.*

THE Annual Meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Friday next the 24th instant, at 5 P. M. It is expected that the Lord Bishop of the Diocese will preside on the occasion.

PROFESSOR MCCOLLUM'S CIRCUS.—The expectations formed of the performances of this Company, were more than realised on Monday evening last. The "house," to use a hackneyed term, was full to overflowing. The Contortionist Clifton astonished the spectators with his most daring and wonderful feats, and it seemed a puzzle at one time whether it was really a human body that could be made to undergo such apparently unnatural processes. His evolutions on the trapez and "exercise antipodique" excited great surprise and admiration. The fantastic tricks of the two juvenile clowns greatly amused the audience. Mr. McCollum's own performances on four horses and "Olympians" on two, with Mr. Buckley were admirable. Young Endre also acquitted himself well. But the most amusing and laughable piece of the evening was the concluding pantomime called "Sawney Box the Cooper." The arrangements in the Circus were very good, and were made to meet the convenience and comfort of the public. The second performance comes off this evening. On Saturday there will be a performance for native ladies exclusively.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—A Court Martial assembled yesterday at ten o'clock on board H. M. S. *Ajdaha*, for the trial of Commander Hopkins, of H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, on charges preferred against him by Dr. Robinson Boustead ; the charges were lengthy and in number nine and six after charges. The Court is formed of the following Officers :—

President.—Captain James Frushard, in command of the *Ajdaha* and second in command Bombay Harbour.

Members.—Captain J. Young, C. B.

Commander Fraser, of the *Falkland.* Lieutenant Chitty, of the *Victoria*, and Lieutenant Walker.

Lieutenant Fergusson officiated as Judge Advocate.

R. B. Barton, Esq., Barrister-at-law, for the defendant.

After the charges were read and some other preliminaries gone through, the Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 18th January 1862 :—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital ......Rs.	52,25,000
Circulation ...... „	96,50,275
Deposits ...... „	76,08,421
Rest ...... „	2,27,332
Rupees	2,27,11,028

Assets.

Government Securities ......Rs.	16,46,370
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...... „	[illegible]3,919
Cash Credits on Government Securities „	10,[illegible],214
Bills discounted ...... „	22,05,570
Other Securities ...... „	3,35,298
Cash Balance ...... „	1,20,22,657
Rupees	2,27,11,028

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BEATR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding accounts compared with those of the corresponding week last year, exhibit,

A decrease of Circulation of ......Rs.	2,10,284
An increase of Deposits of ...... „	11,52,409
An increase of Rest of ...... „	33,496
A decrease of Government Securities of „	37,08,721
A decrease of Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of ...... „	20,29,500
A decrease of Cash Credits on Deposit of Govt. Securities of ...... „	5,39,512
A decrease of Bills discounted of ...... „	93,379
An increase of other Securities of ...... „	63,313
An increase in Cash balance of ...... „	72,83,420

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following matters will be brought before the Worshipful Bench at the General Sessions of the Peace, to be held in the Durbar Room, in the Town Hall, on Friday next the 24th day of January, instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

1. A final Report of the Sub-Committee, appointed by the Worshipful Bench, on the 7th December 1860, to consider and report on the income of the Municipal Fund with the view to improving it, &c.

2. A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, No. 101, dated 10th January 1862, submitting to the Worshipful Bench, a statement of receipts and disbursements of the Municipal Fund for the quarter ending 30th June 1861.

3. A petition from the inhabitants of Khutturwady Lane, situate without the Fort, dated 15th January 1862, complaining of the old public passage having been closed by one Mooljee Jetta leading from the Wittulwady to Khutturwady Lane.

4. A notice of motion by J. Gibbs, Esq, that the Town and Island of Bombay having been now in the possession of the British for nearly two centuries, that the time has arrived when the Police authorities should take measures to prevent coolies and others from going about the public thoroughfares in a state closely bordering on absolute nudity.

5. A notice by the Clerk of the Peace, that the Water Works' Committee, and the Municipal Fund Finance Committee should be re-appointed at this meeting.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Monday, 20th January 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

CHARGE OF ADULTERY.—*Soonderjee Dossa*, who stands charged, under the new Penal code, with having committed adultery with the wife of the prosecutor *Ambiram Norotum.*

Dr. Dallas appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Sangster watched the case on behalf of the prisoner.

The prosecutor having been recalled, the Magistrate read over to him the information laid by him on the previous examination.

Re-examined by *Dr. Dallas.*—He stated that he was married at Gopee Pama, in Surat. There was a Brahmin of the name of Rabbi Shunkah present at the marriage ; there were also two other persons present on behalf of his wife, they were her castemen. Her father got her married, the father of the witness was also present, the expenses of the marriage were paid by the two fathers, ornaments were made for his wife, and presented to her at the marriage, they were of the value of four hundred rupees, witness's father paid three hundred and fifty rupees, and witness himself contributed the other fifty rupees, in money. There was a marriage procession on the occasion, at which the people of the caste attended. The first place at which the witness saw his wife, on his arrival in Bombay, was at the defendant's house at Gunesswady, she was not at that time in company with the defendant, but was with a little child in the verandah. Subsequently he accompanied a sepoy to the house, when the sepoy called out "Soonderjee" the prisoner answered that he was at his meals, but that he would come out directly, he came out soon afterwards, when the wife of the witness was with him.

Mr. Sangster declined to cross-examine the witness, he said that *Mr. Dunbar* was retained by the defendant, but was unavoidably detained elsewhere, he would, with the permission of the magistrate, reserve the cross-examination for another occasion.

Nurbheram Pitamber stated that he belonged to Surat, but was at the present time staying at Walkeswhur, he was Patell at Surat of the caste. The prosecutor was a married man, he was married about fifteen years ago, to Crustnabye, witness was present at the marriage ceremony, it was performed by a Brahmin of the name of Rugonath Josey, he was since dead, he was paid for performing the ceremony out of the money given by the prosecutor to Crustnabye, witness acted as manager for both parties and was assistant to his Sett, who has since died. There was one son by that marriage. Witness had been in Bombay nearly five years, Crustnabye was related to the witness, she was at the present time living with the defendant, witness had been to his house and saw the woman Crustnabye there.

HIS WORSHIP said that he would adjourn the further hearing of the case until half past two o'clock on Friday next.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

Tuesday, 21st January 1861.

GAMBLING.—*Zilloo Bhatker, Abbo Bhawoo, Bhawoo Gugajee, Gopall Ragoo, Bhickoo Bamboo, Rama Sayajee*, and *Luckoo Bapoo*, were charged, the first with keeping a common gaming-house in Todwaddy, and the others with playing there, with dice and money, on the night of Saturday the 18th instant.

John Henry Burritt, European constable, stated that on the night of the 18th instant at about twelve o'clock, in consequence of information he had received, he went to a house in Todwaddy, he saw lights there, but as soon as he went in they were extinguished. He was unable to see anything except the prisoners at the bar, they were sitting in one room. Witness found three dice and two rupees aud eight annas in silver and the rest in copper on the ground. The prisoners were arrested.

Cross-examined.—The money was in a basket covered with a cloth, six prisoners were found in the room, and the other one was caught escaping. The front door was fastened. Witness pushed the door open.

Police Havildar No. 581 stated that on Saturday night last at about a quarter to twelve o'clock, he received information, and in consequence of which he proceeded to a house in Todwaddy, and there saw gaming being carried on with dice by the defendants, they also had money and counters. Witness reported the circumstance to the European Police Constable, who immediately went to the house accompanied by witness and other sepoys. When the European constable went to the house the door was shut and the lights put out. The whole of the defendants were gaming. The house is a common gaming house.

Cross-examined : the back door was fastened.

Police Duffadar No. 20 stated that on Saturday night last he went to the house in question with the other witnesses.

Cross-examined : went after the defendants four days ago.

In defence the prisoners denied the charge.

HIS WORSHIP considered that the case was proved against the whole of the prisoners, and fined them five rupees each. The money found on the ground to be confiscated, and that which was found on their persons to be returned to them. The gaming implements were ordered to be destroyed.

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

We understand that Major General Hale will leave Poona for Sholapore on a tour of inspection either to-morrow or the next day.—*Deccan Herald, January* 20.

Under instructions from Divisional Head Quarters, the Detachment of Her Majesty's 56th Regiment will leave Poona for Bombay this afternoon by the 5-40 P. M. Train.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

The Government has, most generously and liberally, issued an order, granting to the officers composing the regimental staff of all the corps recently reduced and disbanded, an allowance of three months' "staff" pay, to be disbursed immediately. This is intended as a compensation allowance during the time occupied in paying up and discharging the men, settling the accounts, and closing the existence of the regiments ; and the grant shews great consideration on the part of Government towards a large number of excellent officers, many of whom, consequent upon the disbandment of their corps, have been thrown out of employment, and to whom this windfall will be a seasonable and welcome relief.—*Englishman, Jan.* 13.

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

The following is from Hyderabad, Deccan, dated 2nd January :—

"The commercial treaty with the English Government has been a source of constant vexation, fraud, and injustice. Its provisions affect the trader very generally, and in other directions the Nizam's government. In regard to the trader, who derives from the treaty certain privileges, it has been nearly a dead letter. Till recently the government officials in the districts, notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances and injunctions of their government, have continued to charge transit duties and to exact, at the capital and in a few districts, a higher cess than that provided by the treaty. Every instance of the infraction of the treaty would lead to a lengthened suit if penalty for the offence were to be exacted. And the consequence is that infractions of the treaty by officers of the government lead to no other result than the refunding of the money extorted by them from the trader. This is, in fact, no punishment, and the practice continues unabated. On the other hand, the trader, if a subject of the English government, or residing in our cantonments, or enjoying, in any way, English protection, uses it to evade the regulations of the Nizam's government, and is only put down after long delay, for which his Highness's government is, however, to blame, and after much discussion and examination, by the intervention of the Resident. The Nizam's government, to introduce regularity into the department of the collectorate of the city customs, is remodelling its rules. The power and influence of various parties have procured them extraordinary licences. The Ameers, the high civil and military officers, all possess the privilege of paying no duties upon the goods they import into the city. The licence so given to these persons is indicated by a silver ring which the Government bestows upon them, and the production of that ring at the *chowkee* passes the goods under its protection free to the houses of the importers. If this licence were fairly dealt with, not a little blame would attach to the government for granting so preposterous a licence, but the holders of these rings use them freely for the service of their friends and dependents, and the government is defrauded beyond the limits it had prescribed for these frauds upon itself. It will be said that the parties who make so improper a use of the ring are liable to punishment. It is really no such thing, for the power and influence which procured the rings for them will shelter them from being subjected to punishment. Of this we may judge from the circumstance that, instead of the Government having the power to repress this licence of free importation of goods, its authority has been recently defied, and the peon executing its orders has been seized and maltreated. A reference, I understand, has been made to his Highness the Nizam on the subject, and he has rendered satisfaction to the Minister, whose authority was insulted, by telling him that it should not occur again. The collectorate department of the city customs has been placed under a Parsee gentleman of the name of Bapoojee, a person of good character, well versed in mercantile affairs, and a traveller. Besides the entire remisssion of duties on exports and imports to certain parties, to others—of course, the powerful, the opulent, and the influential traders—a reduction of duties is granted on piece goods. I will only enumerate this ; and instances of other reductions may be gathered from it. Four per cent. is charged to the influential trader, and with an unintelligible irregularity, from seven to eight per cent. to the poorer trader. Here were unjustice and injury to be obviated. If the Government chose to indulge its subjects, the indulgents in the case ought to have been reversed. The Minister would have been justified in putting the same imposts upon the richer traders that are paid by the poorer. It was a matter of some difficulty to struggle with these opulent and influential persons when united for a common interest ; and it has been arranged that six per cent. shall be charged to all traders alike. Here is at once a heavy grievance. The Kurora has invaded an immemorial usage, and resistance offered at the *chokees* to what are called his illegal exactions, and the city is rife with complaints that goods are stopped and trade is obstructed. I hope the Kurora will persist ; but I fear the combined influence of these opulent sahookars will prevail. The chief authority will be but too accessible to the complaints and false statements they will make to it by a thousand tongues. It will be said, with you in Calcutta, that "truth will prevail at last ;" it is no such thing ; nobody inquiries here ; everybody speaks falsely ; and it is a matter of choice on which side belief may preponderate. There are a thousand obstructions to every measure of reform that is proposed. Interests of the great suffer from these, and their opposition is too powerful to be overcome. No new measure, however judicious and beneficial, but is opposed ; and it cannot be otherwise. Patriotism is quite unknown ; there is no moral rectitude ; and the intellect of the leading persons, such as it is, is perverse. You can govern, in fact and to speak the plain truth, nowhere in India, but by the bayonet ; and the bayonet at Hyderabad is, unfortunately, not in the hands of its administrative power."—*Englishman, Jan.* 13.

MADRAS.

THE NEW MADRAS COUNCIL.

Mr. T. S. Smyth, Advocate General	Official Members.
„ T. Pycroft, Chief Secretary	
„ C. Pelly, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue	
Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot	Non-Official Members.
„ R. O. Campbell	
V. Sadagopah Charloo	

Mr. J. D. Mayne, Barrister at Law, has been appointed Clerk of the Council.—*Times of India.*

THE INAM COMMISSION.—The following are extracts from Mr. Taylor's Progress Report for the month of November last :—

"The number of cases decided by the Deputy Collectors during the month, was 7,020, which raises the total number of cases decided, from the commencement of the undertaking to the end of November, to 2,28,341. Besides these, 5,233 cases of villages service Inams were registered during the month, of which 3,171 come under the head of Government village servants, which under the rules, are enfranchised on 5-8ths of their assessment and 2,062 under the head of Village Artisans. The total number of the several descriptions of service Inam registered up to the end of November is 99,985.

The total number of titles confirmed to the end o November was 1,88,514 ; of which 31,719 were in respect of religious and charitable grants of a permanent character, 99,493 were personal Inams enfranchised at the option of the Inamdars ; 53,175 were personal Inams enfranchised compulsorily ; and 4,055 were personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures. The total number of Title Deeds which had reached the hands of the Inamdars up to the end of last month was 1,18,849. The total amount of quit-rent payable to Government in addition to former Jodi is Rupees 3,14,387. The amount paid in redemption of the quit-rent is Rs. 9,492-12-8. The combined quit-rent payable to Government for the future upon personal Inams confirmed to the holders amounts to Rs. 5,29,837.*

Of the number of personal grants confirmed during the month under report, 278 were cases of Jangi Kattubadi and Kavilgar Inams assessed at Rs. 4,578 and charged with a future quit-rent of Rs. 2,442† which being added to the number of this class of Inams previously disposed of raises the total number of Police Inams enfranchise to 2,844, assessed at Rs. 69,176 and charged with a future quit-rent of Rs. 39,106."‡—*Athenæum and Statesman, Jan.* 14.

	Rs.	A.	P.
* Former Jodi	2,24,031	0	0
Additional quit-rent	3,05,806	0	0
	5,29,837	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
† Former Jodi	426	0	0
Additional quit-rent	2,016	0	0
	2,442	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
‡ Former Jodi	10,672	0	0
Additional quit-rent	28,434	0	0
	39,106	0	0

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We are happy to learn from Umritsur that more rain has fallen in the district, and that though not much, it has led to an improvement in prices however small, by continuing to remove apprehensions for the outturn of the winter crop. Gram is said to be coming forward satisfactorily, and of wheat there will be an abundant outturn if more rain should fall, of which there was every prospect when our correspondent wrote. There had been, however, three days severe frost on the nights of the 9th, 10th and 11th instant. That of the 9th was more severe than any known for years, large pools of water in the open being completely frozen over. The result has been disastrous to gardens and also to the potatoe cultivation, which is beginning to extend around Umritsur.

The main channel of the Baree Doab Canal, which was filled on the 3rd, has been again closed, but will be re-opened about the 7th proximo. The water was let in to fill cracks and crannies wherever such might exist Captain Crofton, having arrived from England, the Staff of the new Sutlej Canal, to be cut at the expense of the Raja of Putteeala, who has assigned 25 lakhs for the work, has been formed. It consists, at present, of Major Blagrave, Lieutenant Forbes and Mr. Paddy. Operations to commence about the end of this month.

"His Honor the Lieut.-Governor passes through Umritsur this day, (13th), on his way to Calcutta by invitation from the Governor General. The *Chronicle* says that Sir Robert will take occasion to relieve himself from the imputation of extravagance contained in the Budget Minute. That has long since been done in a most able circular letter, which the editor should have known of published months ago, and the substance of which appeared in the *Indian Empire*, as also in a communication to the *Friend of India*, if I mistake not."

Rumours are said to be afloat of disaffection, &c., but our correspondent assures us emphatically that there are no grounds whatever for them as far as his means of observation go.

It is believed that, as in Lahore so in Umritsur, several native gentleman will be appointed to the Magistracy.

"The volunteer movement is as active at Umritsur as at Madhoopor and Lahore. Drill twice a week, and private practice at the targets almost every day. It is said one private scored more points, on a recent occasion than were put to the credit of any of the competitors at the prize match at Lahore."

Her Majesty's 94th do not go to Jullundhur as had been previously ordered. Their place there is to be taken by the 81st.

The week of general prayer was kept at Umritsur, and the Meetings were most numerously attended for so small a station. On Friday and Saturday as also on Sunday, the prayers of the congregations were offered up in all truth and sincerity for the Queen, for whose sudden bereavement all feel most deeply, and an address of condolence and sympathy is spoken of. No doubt other stations will follow the example. On Sunday a sermon was preached, by the Rev. R. Bruce, of the Church Missionary Society, on behalf of the missions connected with the Church of England, when a good collection was made. In the course of his sermon the preacher stated he had that day heard of the establishment of a mission on his extensive Oudh Estates, by the Rajah of Kupoorthulla. We understand the Rev. Mr. Morris, of the American Presbyterian Mission at Umballa, has been asked by His Highness to undertake the duties of the new Mission. On the afternoon of Sunday last, no less than six children, of the girls orphanage under charge of the Church Missionary Society, were baptized, and on Monday afternoon the station gave a tea party to a number of men of Her Majesty's 94th Regiment, in their own lines, Mr. Prinsep, the Commissioner taking the lead in the movement. The evening is said to have passed off most harmoniously.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 16.

Proceedings of a Meeting of Members of the Bengal Civil Service, held at Agra on Tuesday, the 14th January 1862.

PRESENT.—Messrs. M. R. Gubbins, A. Ross, W. Wynyard, James Simson, R. Wall, R. H. Warrand, and A. Sells.

PRESENT BY PROXIES.—Messrs. J. H. Batten, A. Boulderson, B. Hall and H. D. Robertson.

Read the Replies received by the Honorary Secretary to the Circular, issued by the Agra Committee, dated the 21st December last.

28 unconditional assents have been recorded. There are a large number of conditional assents, the condition mainly insisted upon being that of uncompromising hostility to the Calcutta Committee's proposition.

Read also the printed Circular, issued by the Lucknow Committee, dated the 31st ultimo, forwarding copy of the Resolutions passed at a Meeting, held at that station on the 26th ultimo.

Proposed by Mr. Ross and seconded by Mr. Wynyard. That this Meeting do adopt, and recommend for adoption to the Members of the Civil Service of these Provinces generally the following portion of Resolution II. and following Resolutions passed by the Lucknow Meeting on the 26th of December last ; and that the necessity of maintaining in its integrity the existing Rules providing for pensions for Officers compelled to retire from the service on account of certified sickness, be further prominently urged.

Extract from the Lucknow Resolutions.

"This Meeting considers that the most equitable, as well as most appropriate form of compensation, would be the grant of absolute pensions, on a liberal scale, irrespective of an annuity derived from any fund raised by subscriptions of the Members of the service.

III. This Meeting will, for the sake of ensuring unanimity, waive its own opinion regarding the rates at which such absolute pensions should be asked for, but would suggest that the minimum period of service entitling to a pension be reduced to 20 years.

IV. This Meeting is still of opinion that it is advisable at present not to raise the question of winding up the Annuity Fund.

V. This Meeting is of opinion that the necessity for the unconditional guarantee of the benefits of the Civil Fund to existing subscribers, has not been urged in sufficiently impressive terms in any Draft Memorial they have yet seen."

The following Amendment was proposed by Mr. R. Wall, and seconded by Mr. R. Warrand.

"That the words "to 20 years" be omitted from Resolution III."

This amendment was not carried.

The original Resolution was then put and carried.

Proposed by Mr. Simson, seconded by Mr. Ross.

That the Members of the Meeting, who have voted for the above Resolution, do send their Proxies to E. C. Bayley, Esquire, Calcutta, empowering him to vote for them according to the tenor of the above Resolution at the General Meeting, to be held in Calcutta on the 29th instant. And that the Members of the Service in the North Western Provinces generally be invited by a notice to be issued to the *Delhi Gazette* and the *Mofussilite*, to send their proxies to Mr. Bayley in like manner. Carried unanimously.

M. R. GUBBINS, Chairman.

Agra, the 14th January, 1862.—*Id.*

THE EAST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 30.

It is said that the Porte will replace Fuad Pasha in Syria by one Governor with a political Commissioner.

A reduction has been effected in the Army Budget to the extent of 25,000,000 piastres yearly.

On Monday last 16 battalions of Turkish Troops were concentrated at the position taken up by Omar Pasha. Dervisch Pasha, in pursuance of his orders, proceeded to attack the camp of the insurgents at Piva, but found they had fled, after having burnt their camp. Their arms and baggage, however, fell into the hands of the Turks.—*Malta Times, Dec.* 12.

DEATH OF LADY CANNING.—We (*Times*, 6th inst.) deeply regret to announce that intelligence was yesterday received at the India-office, by telegraph, of the death of the Countess Canning, wife of the Governor-General of India. The lamented lady expired on the 18th ult. at Calcutta.—*Id.*

SYRIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BEYROUT, Nov. 21.

The more I see and hear respecting the new system of government for Lebanon, the less I believe that it will be found to work well, or even to work at all. To begin with, it has too many enemies, and these increase, instead of diminish, daily. Then again it is far too complicated, and too liable as regards its executive to class with the Pashas of Damascus. But chiefly the new order of things has been devised for too small a portion of Syria, leaving the rest of the province exactly as it was before, like a new patch upon an old garment. There is at present no more government in the land than there was two years ago, and I believe that a very large portion of the Maronite population are ready to break out into a fresh civil war at a moment's notice. Even the more sensible amongs the Christians themselves say, that a Christian Pasha to rule over a district where two thirds of the Christians would like to cut the throats of the other third, and *vice versa*, is a great mistake. For the whole of Syria there should be but one Pasha, he should be a Moslem, and the Province ought to be made a vice-royalty over which he should rule for life.

The epidemic of which I made mention in my two last letters is still raging in Beyrout ; there is hardly a man, woman, or child in the place but what is, or has been, laid up with it. In the universal manner in which this disease flies from street to street, and in the way whole households are struck down by it on the same day, one is forcibly reminded of the old accounts of the Great Plague of London, only that the Beyrout sickness has caused but very few deaths, although its attack leaves people very weak for a considerable time after it leaves them. The rains still hold off, and should this continue much longer there will be every prospect of almost a famine in the land next year. The English men of war here at present are, *Doris* frigate and *Lapwing*, gun-boat.—*Levant Herald, Dec.* 4.

BEYROUT, DEC. 1.

We have got the rains at last, and certainly not before they were wanted, but the great sickness of the place does not seem to diminish.

There has been a slight fanatical disturbance at Damascus, but the full particulars are not yet known. The terror of Fuad Pasha's name was the only thing that kept the miscreant fanatics of that town in order, and so soon as he has gone, I fear we shall hear of more outbreaks in the place.

H. M. frigate *Doris* has left this on a four weeks cruise to the northern ports of Syyia. The *Lapwing* gunboat on being relieved by the *Intrepid* sailed for Malta and England to be paid off. The *Pelican* and *Malacca* have joined the station here.—*Levant Herald, Dec.* 11.

PERSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TEHERAN, Nov. 5.

The Shah has been amusing himself with a crusade against the Freemasons, of whom some flourishing lodges exist here. His Majesty has come to the sage conclusion that they are dangerous conspirators, and has issued a decree forbidding them to assemble, threatening, in the expressive idiom of his native tongue "to burn the father" of any one who happens even to talk of Freemasonry. The Shah forgets, or perhaps is ignorant of, the fact that nearly all—I might perhaps say actually all, but only speak of what I am acquainted with—of his representatives abroad—not to say anything of his Ministers at home—belong to the mystic brotherhood, including his Minister in your own capital, Hadji Mirza Hussein Khan, and three members of his legation. I have little doubt when this fact comes to the Shah's ears he will feel some degree of regret at having acted so unadvisedly.—*Id.*

THE LEVANT.

(*From the Malta Times, Dec.* 19.)

The *Levant Herald* of the 11th inst. also came to hand this morning, via Messina, by the steamer *Pausilippe* :—

Lord Hobart and Mr. Forster, the gentlemen commissioned by our own government, with the consent of the Porte, to examine the accounts of the Turkish treasury and report on the financial state of the country, have finished their labours, and were to return to London by the Marseilles steamer of the 11th Nov. After nearly four months of patient research, they have elicited from the arithmetical chaos which formed the field of their investigations, the materials of at least a systematic statement of revenue and expenditure. They proclaim a deficit of nearly 1,500,000*l.* which will, it is believed, be little less than doubled during the current year of 1861 62. As the budget for this last, however, has not yet been drawn up, Lord Hobart and his colleague were unable to embody any precise statement with reference to it in their report.

H. M. S. Banshee, Capt. Madden, had returned from Nicomedia with the remains of twelve men of the British cavalry brigade, who died there during the encampment of the brigade near that town in 1855. In the absence of a special burying-ground, it had been necessary to maintain a guardian of the graves since the war. To avoid this expense, and furnish at the same time a more appropriate resting-place for the poor fellows who fell victims to the local fever which told so heavily on the whole brigade, the Foreign Office directed their removal to the British military cemetery at Scutari, where the whole have been accordingly reburied. The remains had been carefully collected from each grave and placed in new coffins, and the head stones which recorded the names of the dead were removed along with them for re-erection at Scutari, where the whole now finally repose hard by under the shadow of Marochetti's Angles.

A Correspondent writes from Alexandria on the 4th: —"The whole of the repairs rendered necessary to the railroad between this and Cairo by the late inundation have now been completed, and the line is again opened for traffic southwards."

From Bengazi we have news of extreme scarcity of water, attended by great mortality amongst the cattle. Crops of all descriptions, too, have suffered greatly by the drought.

English Press.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

(*From the Times, December* 16.)

After the great calamity which has befallen the Queen and the nation, it is not easy to write with calmness. So sudden and terrible a blow produces a commotion of feelings which almost forbids the ordinary language of respect and sorrow. It is not too much to say that for the last 24 hours the public has been stupefied by the calamity which has befallen the highly-gifted man who has been for so many years the Consort of the Sovereign. Nor will the intense feelings called forth by the event be confined to these islands. Wherever throughout the world the character, and influence of the Prince Consort are understood, there will be regret and pity, astonishment and speculation, to the full as much as among ourselves. But let us for a moment, at least, forget, even at this critical time, the world and its doings, and, thinking only of the bereaved wife and the fatherless children who are mourning round the bed of untimely death, let us pay our tribute of sympathy and condolence. The expression of national sorrow is not a vain ceremony in the case of such a man as has just departed. Nor is it, on the other hand, a weak yielding to emotions which are useless, for a people is united and purified by a common regret. For Her Majesty the deepest sympathy will be felt on every side. The life of the Queen and her husband for nearly 22 years was so calm and happy and domestic, that we had been accustomed to look upon them as realizing that ideal of earthly happiness which, it is said, seldom falls to the lot of Princes. Until within a few months no severe family loss had troubled the Queen. All her children had lived ; she had seen her eldest daughter married to the heir of a great monarchy ; another daughter was about to form an alliance prompted by mutual affection. The country, which on her accession was still shaken by political tempests, had become quiet and loyal to a degree which the most hopeful could not have expected ; and the Queen had, moreover, the happiness of feeling that in every province of the Empire her personal character and that of her Consort were credited with many of the blessings which her subjects enjoyed. The death of the Duchess of Kent, though a heavy blow, was not calculated long to affect the Royal happiness. The departure of the aged is an event to which the mind gradually reconciles itself and, happily for mankind, new affections spring up to obliterate the trace of past griefs. But in the loss of her devoted husband a dreadful blow has indeed fallen upon our Sovereign. The world in general knew that in public affairs Her Majesty consulted her husband, but it hardly appreciated how constant were the services, how unwearied the attentions, which this position of the Prince Consort involved. For years he hardly ever stirred from the side of the Queen ; and, knowing how much the direction of a large family, the management of a great Court, and the administration of public affairs must tax her strength, he gave her his help with an energy, an acuteness, a tenderness, and a solicitude of which there are few examples. He has been cut off just when his mind was most vigorous, his experience verging on completeness, when his children are at the age when a father's authority is more than ever necessary, and—by a singular fatality—at a moment when the country is threatened with a most terrible conflict.

It is no intrusive curiosity which the nation feels with respect to the last days of the Prince Consort, and it is with no desire to satisfy such a curiosity that we endeavour to give some account of that sad time ; but the sorrows of Her Majesty have called forth such deep sympathy, that it is but due to the public to acquaint them with events in which they take so lively an interest. We are the more willing to do so, since, with the announcement of the Prince's death, we can, happily, give the assurance of our bereaved Queen's health, and that she supports her great affliction with admirable fortitude.

The Prince Consort was taken ill some twelve days since. Symptoms of fever, accompanied by a general indisposition, made their appearance. For some days the complaint was not considered to be serious, but from the early part of last week the medical men in attendance and the persons about the Court began to feel anxious. It became evident that, even if the disorder did not take a dangerous turn, a debilitating sickness would at least confine the Prince for some time to the Palace. It need not be said that no statement was made which could unecessarily alarm Her Majesty or the public. It was not till Wednesday, when the fever had gained head and the patient was much weakened, that the first bulletin was issued, and even then it was said that the symptoms were not unfavourable. In short, it was considered to be an ordinary though severe case of gastric fever, from which a person of the Prince's age and strength, aided by the skill of the first physicians in the country, might be reasonably expected to recover. The usual routine of the Court was consequently not departed from, and though, as we have said, much anxiety prevailed, it was not thought necessary to communicate these apprehensions to the Queen.

We believe, however, that the Prince himself had for some days a melancholy conviction that his end was at hand. The recent death of his relative the King of Portugal from a similar disorder is understood to have had an unfortunate influence upon him and possibly assisted the progress of the malady. It is said that as early as Wednesday morning the Prince expressed his belief that he should not recover. On Thursday no material change took place in his condition, and on Friday morning the Queen took a drive, having at that time no suspicion of immediate danger. When, however, Her Majesty returned to the Castle, the extremities of the patient were already cold, so sudden had been the fresh access of the disorder. The alarming bulletin of Friday was then published. From that time the state of the Prince was of the greatest danger. On Friday evening it was thought probable that he would not survive the night, and the Prince of Wales, who had been telegraphed for to Cambridge, arrived at the Castle by special train about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning. All night the Prince continued very ill, but in the forenoon of Saturday a change for the better took place. Unhappily, it was only the rally which so often precedes dissolution ; but it gave great hopes to the eminent physicians in attendance, and was communicated to the public as soon as possible. The ray of hope was fated soon to be quenched. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon a relapse took place, and the Prince, who from the time of his severe seizure on Friday had been sustained by stimulants, began gradually to sink. It was half-past 4 when the last bulletin was issued, announcing that the patient was in a critical state. From that time there was no hope. When the improvement took place on Saturday it was agreed by the medical men that if the patient could be carried over one more night his life would in all probability be saved. But the sudden failure of vital power which occurred in the afternoon frustrated these hopes. Congestion of the lungs, the result of complete exhaustion, set in, the Prince's breathing became continually shorter and feebler, and he expired without pain at a few minutes before eleven o'clock. He was sensible, and knew the Queen to the last. The Duke of Cambridge and the following gentlemen connected with the Court were present—General Bruce, Sir Charles Phipps, General Grey, General Bentinck, Lord Alfred Paget, Major Du Plat, General Seymour, Colonel Elphinstone, and the Dean of Windsor.

It must have cheered the last moments of the illustrious patient to see his wife and nearly all his children round his bed. The Princess Royal, who is at Berlin, was prevented by recent severe indisposition from travelling, and, indeed, the death of the Prince followed too soon on the discovery of his danger for such a journey to have availed her. Prince Alfred is serving on board his ship on the other side of the Atlantic ; but the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were by his side, together with several of the younger members of the family. Of the devotion and strength of mind shown by the Princess Alice all through these trying scenes it is impossible to speak too highly. Her Royal Highness has, indeed, felt that it was her place to be a comfort and support to her mother in this affliction, and to her dutiful care we may perhaps owe it that the Queen has borne her loss with exemplary resignation, and a composure which under so sudden and so terrible a bereavement could not have been anticipated.

This fact will, we are sure, give the greatest satisfaction to the country, and we may add that, after the death of the Prince, the Queen, when the first passionate burst of grief was over, called her children around her, and, with a calmness which gives proof of great natural energy, addressed them in solemn and affectionate terms, which may be considered as indicating the intentions of a sovereign who feels that the intents of a great nation depend on her firmness. Her Majesty declared to her family that, though she felt crushed by the loss of one who had been her companion through life, she knew how much was expected of her, and she accordingly called on her children to give her their assistance, in order that she might do her duty to them and to the country. That Her Majesty may have health and strength to fulfil these noble intentions, and that she may live many years in placid cheerfulness and peace of mind, alleviating the recollection of her loss by sharing the happiness of her children, will be the earnest prayer of all her subjects. Her Majesty and the Princesses will leave for Osborne to-morrow morning, and will remain there until after the funeral, which will take place this day week.

(*From the Times, Dec.* 18.)

If the Royal House of England required any new proofs of the nation's respect and affection, it would have found them in the manifestations of the last three days. Never in our remembrance has there been such universal sorrow at the death of an individual, and such deep and anxious sympathy with those left behind. The public have expressed not merely the conventional regret which attends the death of Princes, but the real pain which they felt at hearing that a man of active habits and genius, with high purposes and with the opportunities and the energy for realizing them, had been suddenly cut off in the vigour of life and in the full career of usefulness. But it need hardly be said that anxiety for the Queen has had much to do with the general sorrow for the Prince's death. It was well known that during their whole married life Her Majesty had been very much guided by the Prince, and that for the last few years, after his own judgment had ripened and his acquaintance with affairs had become more extended, he had been able to take from his Consort the heaviest cares of her position. Our first thought, when we heard of the danger and then of the death of the Prince Consort, was—"How will the Queen bear it ?" Two such shocks as Her

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Majesty has suffered during the present year are enough to weaken the health of any woman had she otherwise far less cause for anxiety than the Sovereign of these realms and the mother of a family of Princes. On this score the solicitude of the country may now, we believe, be set at rest. The Queen, though overwhelmed by the suddenness of the event, has not suffered in health, and bears her loss with fortitude and resignation. This news has satisfied everybody. There is in the public mind—it may be said of the great mass of the nation—such a feeling of unselfish good will towards Her Majesty, that the question of public business has but a second place in their thoughts. They are glad to know that the Queen is well, and dismiss for the present the consideration of political matters.

But the Queen, if we are right informed, shows herself at this supreme crisis of her life worthy of her high station. As if her own experience and penetration led her to devine what no one at such an hour could obtrude upon her, the Queen has declared that the present is a time which will not admit of mournful inaction, and that it is her duty to attend without delay to public business. That Her Majesty should be capable of such an effort will gratify every one; but it need not be a matter of surprise. Even in ordinary life nothing is more common than to see women who during marriage have been accustomed to depend wholly on their husbands and who have thought it impossible that they could ever face the rough struggles of the world, assuming in their widowhood a courage and independence of character seemingly foreign to their natures. The singular powers of mind possessed by the late Prince Consort induced the Queen to confide to him many duties, both public and domestic, because he could perform them more efficiently than herself, particularly during a period of her life when she was necessarily withdrawn at intervals from the world, and always much engrossed with family duties. But now Her Majesty has the strength and the knowledge to undertake public business herself. Though relieved from much of the labours of Royalty during 22 years of married life, she has acquired an experience which will make her resumption of them not difficult. And to this it may be added, that the advance in years of her elder children will lessen the merely household cares which have hitherto pressed upon her, and leave more time for the study of public questions. Having, no doubt, these considerations in her mind, the Queen has, we are happy to say, already begun to dissipate the sad remembrance of her loss by attention to matters of public importance. With a feeling which will be readily understood and appreciated, the Queen had more especially set herself the task of mastering those subjects in which the late Prince Consort took an interest, believing it to be the best mode of showing devotion to his memory. We may therefore hope that even those matters of national concern in which the Prince's judgment and good taste were particularly useful will not suffer so much as was feared by his loss. But in this hour of political suspense there are questions of still greater importance to be thought of, and it is indeed satisfactory to the country to know that we have on the throne a Sovereign whose nerves have been braced rather than paralyzed by the chill of adversity.

If anything could increase the respect which the bereaved family now command, it would be the devotion with which all its members have endeavoured to aid and comfort the Queen in her affliction. We believe the Prince of Wales has not fallen short of his sister, the Princess Alice, in this respect, and that he has already taken his place by his mother's side, as her stay and support in her distres. We have, indeed, as a people, every reason to hope that this good beginning may be followed by a career equally meritorious, and that, as the Queen has, within a few hours of his father's death, endeavoured to associate him with her in the arduous work of the British Monarchy, the Prince may feel all the solemnity of his position, and fit himself for the part to which he is destined. It must be obvious that for the Prince of Wales the period of nonage is past. Though legally a minor until November, 1862, his Royal Highness is nearly as old as his father was at his marriage, and more than two years older than his mother was when she ascended the Throne. If we add to this that he has been specially educated to wear the British Crown, to which he has been Heir Apparent from his birth, and that he has had opportunities of seeing the world which were denied to his parents, not to speak of their predecessors of the House of Hanover, the Prince ought now to show the faculties which will make a good King. It is, no doubt, a sudden change which has come upon him. But a few days ago he was a youth at the University, without a thought of public life, and now he finds himself on the steps of the Throne as its first friend and counsellor. From being restrained even beyond what is usual at his age by the care of a prudent father, he finds himself to some extent the head of his family—at any rate, its eldest male representative, and in some sense the guide of his younger brothers and sisters. The destiny for one so young is, indeed, a great one, but it is at the same time weighted with the heaviest cares. To bear these cares the Prince must now make up his mind, if he wishes to gain the affection and esteem of the country. The national goodwill is not to be obtained without some sacrifices, and the Prince has before him, as in the fable, two paths—those of duty and pleasure. The next few months will decide whether he is to stand in popular estimation where his late father stood—whether in the King who is to rule over us we are to look for one who, like his parents, will take an interest in all that benefits his people, and will show ability and energy in the study of it, or one who will only receive the conventional respect which belongs to his rank and office. Exposed to many temptations, his Royal Highness must resolve to earn public applause by resisting all that will draw him from the side of a mother and a Queen who requires his help, and from the service of a nation which needs every counsellor it can find.

LATEST ASPECT OF THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

(*From the Daily News, Dec. 18.*)

The news recently received from America no doubt appears at first sight less favourable to peace than many in this country had anticipated would be the case. And in the present excited state of the public mind, combined with the general want of information as to the exact fuctions and mutual relations of the popular and executive branches of the Federal Constitution, it is not surprising that the meaning of these apparently unfavourable symptoms should have been mistaken, and their real importance immensely exaggerated. The two adverse facts on which public attention has been fixed, are the vote of thanks to Captain Willkes adopted by the House of Representatives, and the paragraph approving of his conduct, inserted in the report just issued by the Secretary of the Federal Navy. The vote was a rash and impolitic proceeding, but, while allowing this to the fullest extent, it would be the greatest mistake in the world to imagine that it is of any authority on the question in dispute. Many persons erroneously suppose that the American House of Representatives, like the House of Commons in this country, exercises some direct control over the executive action of the Government. But in truth there is no such analogy between the powers of the two assemblies. The functions of the House of Representatives are comparatively few and unimportant, and the Executive Government is wholly independent of its support. But even if this were not the case, it is tolerably clear that a vote like that passed the other day, so far from indicating the policy of the Federal Government on the question in dispute, is not even designed to influence its decision.

The House of Representatives is a popular assembly, and it reflects the prevalent feeling of the moment the more freely and decisively from the consciousness that its resolutions are in no sense judicial. Captain Wilkes is popular in the States just now for his sailor-like promptitude and honesty of intention, but admiration of the man does not necessarily involve any decision on the disputed points of international law raised by his act. The House of Representatives reflects the popular feeling both in thanking the commander of the San Jacinto, and in leaving the legal question to be decided by the Federal Government. Nor can any special importance be fairly attached to the obnoxious paragraph in the Naval Secretary's Report. Many persons in this country, looking on this passage through the distorting medium of a false analogy, are disposed to regard it as a portentous omen. They imagine that the Secretary of the Federal Navy must be, like the First Lord of the Admiralty here, an authoritative exponent of Government policy. No mistake, however, could well be greater. Mr. Gideon Welles, the Naval Secretary, is simply the head of a special department of the Executive, and his business in that capacity is to report the proceedings of his department to the Government. This official document is an outline of facts which may or may not be coloured by the opinions of the moment, according to the judgment and discretion of the writer, his superiors rarely interfering unless the views incidentally expressed are directly opposed to those of the Government. But the official Report of the department is in no sense an authentic expression of Government policy. As yet we do not know what that policy will be. It is of course possible that the decision of the American Government may confirm the extreme views most hostile to our just claims. But at present we have no ground whatever for any such assertion or belief. The President, who has so framed his Message as to mark his resolution to reserve this question, is not bound either by the vote of the Lower House or the Naval Report, even had these been directly opposed to our claims, which assuredly they are not. And until we are formally assured to the contrary, we are bound by every law o courtesy, honour, and public duty to believe that the Federal Government will not refuse to us justice, and thus avert the inexpressible calamity of a sanguinary war between the two countries.

So far, indeed, from there being really anything in the latest news to forbid such a belief, there are strong and positive indications in its favour. The tone of the New York press, for example, is decidedly pacific, and more than one influential journal is already preparing the way for that friendly action of the Government in the matter which is evidently anticipated. The *New York Times* in particular emphatically denies that the vote of thanks passed by the House of Representatives prejudices in any degree the action of the Government in the matter. "Congress has signalised its first sitting by passing a vote of thanks to Captain Wilkes for the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Nothing is more natural than that which is uppermost in the public mind should leap to expression through the voice of the people's representatives. In thus putting on record a formal approval of an act which has called orth universal public satisfaction there is of course no intention to prejudge a case on which neither our own nor the British Government has as yet pronounced an opinion, and which is now properly a matter of diplomacy alone. We all liked the bold deed, and we liked t all the better because it seemed to be perfectly justified by the principles and precedents of international law. Should it not be so justified, there can be no hesitation as to the course to be pursued. However gratifying the seizure of the rebel Ambassadors may have been, it is not worth the sacrifice of a single principle of the public morality of nations. Meanwhile, we can, of course, but await further developments. The resolution of thanks which Congress has voted to Captain Wilkes, therefore, embodies a perfectly just sentiment, without at all binding the policy of the government, or embarrassing the Secretary of State in the pursuit of such a course as, on a full examination of the question in all its bearings, may seem to be dictated by right and the law of nations." The tone of popular feeling, too, is more moderate, and more friendly to England, if we may judge from the quiet manner in which the disastrous news of the burning the Harvey Birch has been received. Had there been any strong feeling of exasperation against this country, and a general desire for war, such an event as this would have been likely to inflame it to an ungovernable pitch of excitement. On the contrary, though it naturally roused a feeling of strong regret and indignation, the news did not provoke any expression of hostility towards ourselves. Finally, under the special circumstances of the case, the President's Message itself may fairly be interpreted in a pacific sense. Its eloquent silence is almost the only rhetorical merit it can boast, and it has the additional advantage of being a political merit as well. The President has left himself free to be influenced by events, and every day brings with it fresh and powerful reasons in favour of a prompt, straightforward, and pacific settlement of this unhappy difference. General Scott has returned to America to promote such a settlement. Influential Americans both in London and Paris have written to members of the Senate and the Government, urging in the strongest terms the importance of a speedy and pacific solution. And there is a clause in the Message—that referring to the British ship Perthshire—which indirectly suggests that the President himself is in favour of yielding to the requirements of the English Government. The sharpest adverse criticism has failed to shake the substantial justice of these requirements, and Mr. Lincoln formally states that he will support "no belligerent act not founded in strict right as sanctioned by public law."

These facts and probabilities in favour of a peaceful settlement will be heartily welcomed by every patriot, by every friend of humanity and civilization. A war between America and this country would be the greatest calamity to the cause of human freedom and progress that could possibly happen. It would be the most terrible blow that could be inflicted on those principles of civil, commercial, and religious liberty with which both nations are identified. England and America are the two great nations that enjoy full political freedom, and that purer form of religious faith that is known as Protestantism. A war between these Powers would produce a reaction in favour of tyranny and superstition throughout the entire world. Already the crowned and mitred enemies of liberty and truth are secretly exulting at the prospect of such an outbreak, and if it comes they will enjoy a malignant triumph. Such a war would inevitably give a new lease of life, a new term of power to every form of oppression and wrong that curses the civilized world. The war, under existing circumstances, would in fact be a crime so enormous, that its commission ought to be impossible. We believe it may be averted, nor shall we cease to assert this till the contrary is proved. Those who at e present moment indulge in loose and violent assertions about the war being inevitable are deeply culpable. Such idle assertions are in fact, sheer treason against those principles, religious and political, which we profess as a people to accept and believe. If we really hold the doctrines we profess, we are bound to believe, as a first duty, in the possibility of peace.

(*From the Times, Dec.* 16.)

On this day of sorrow, when we are mourning for the dead, and mourning still more for the living, we have scarcely heart to count up probabilities and examine critically the news that reaches us from across the Atlantic. Troubles are said to come in troops and in battalions. We have so long been spared any national calamity of great magnitude, that it is with almost a feeling of consternation we find ourselves called upon to add another cause of grave disquietude to the one event which must weigh upon the mind of every Englishman.

The news just brought by the Asia is not encouraging. The Congress of the Northern Republic has passed a vote of thanks to Commander Wilkes, and has thereby identified itself with the act of aggression which that officer has committed. Again, the admiralty of the Northern Republic has approved the conduct of their subordinate in this affair, slightly censuring, at the same time, his forbearance in not capturing the Trent, and threatening neutral vessels with capture in all similar cases for the future. These are important facts, and they do not promise peace. We must remember that in the hands of Congress lies the question of peace and war, and that, according to the precedent of 1812, the Message of the President in that Republic takes the place of the Manifesto which is customary among European nations, while an Act of Congress declaring that the United States' Government is at war does the office of the Proclamation or the Order in Council which is the formality in this country. The vote of the Federal Congress, therefore, is discouraging to all who had hoped that peace might yet be preserved. The "Navy Department" is merely a portion of the Government, which, acting in the exercise of its general duties of approving or censuring the conduct of a naval officer, is perhaps scarcely to be considered as compromising the whole Government to any large political extent. The decision of such a Department may possibly admit of being corrected by the opinion of the State lawyers, and we may hope that when the demand of the British Government comes before the Federal Cabinet that demand will be submitted to their legal authorities, as the outrage itself was submitted by us to ours. We can, however, have no equal confidence that a popular body will consent with the same calmness to renounce a cause it has once enthusiastically taken up, or to make restitution for a wrong to which it is now formally committed. Hope with what earnestness of hope we may that war will not be added to the calamities by which we are visited, we may not shut our eyes to the fact that this news is very discouraging, and that danger appears imminent.

Yet the President himself has not spoken. No word about the Trent appears in that message which professes to discuss all matters pressing with any weight upon the present situation. The absence af any allusion to this topic is so remarkable that it goes some way towards neutralizing the ill conclusions that seem forced upon us by the vote of Congress and the declaration of the American Admiralty. Can it be that the President does not appreciate the importance of the fact he thus passes over in silence? Is it possible he can imagine that an outrage greater than any of those which formed the excuse for his own country to go to war with England is likely to be passed over by us as an affair of little consequence? He must have an opinion upon it. He would certainly, if he thought he was upon firm ground, have referred to the event as a subject of congratulation. He would naturally, if he had been resolved to uphold it, have made it the text of some warning to the neutral nations. But, as he has done none of these things, the supposition occurs that he has by a studied silence left himself a door of retreat, that he has no formed determination upon this question, and that he has rather resolved to shape his policy according to the exigencies of England and the attitude of the other European powers. It is true that he dwells much upon the consideration that "foreign dangers necessarily attend domestic difficulties," and there is undoubtedly a looking to war in the paragraph advising hostile preparations which, in some of their details, can only apply to our Canadian frontier. We have, however, heard these things before. The menace is older than any man now alive. The conquest of Canada has always been held out to us as a possibility which is expected to make us tremble. It has always fallen rather dully on our ears, because we recollect the events of 1812 and 1813, and the invariable failure of the American expeditions. Still, it has become a custom to repeat this threat; and, perhaps, President Lincoln has faith in it as a charm to make us love the North. We certainly hope more from his silence as to the affair of the Trent than we fear from the suggestion of any demonstration of force upon the Northern lakes.

While the Congress and the Admiralty have thus hastily committed themselves, and the President has thus sedulously reserved himself, the uncertainty of the ultimate issue still remains, although the chances of peace are undoubtedly diminished. Historical precedents do not, perhaps, afford us much ground of hope either in the power or in the justice of American Presidents when they hold, as Mr. Lincoln now does, the means of precipitating, if not of avoiding, a war. President Madison forced upon us the war of 1814, when we had by repealing our Orders in Council removed all the grievances which formed the pretext for that war. This President Madison, when in his old age he calmly reviewed all the events of his Presidentship, and when he was apologizing for that wanton war, used to say, "It is the people, who pay for war, who ought to decide upon it, and not the rulers, who do not personally suffer by it." We hope the authority of this warlike President does not greatly weigh with Mr. President Lincoln, for if it should we must recall the speeches at the Boston dinner and the vote of the Congress, and we must despair of peace. If, however, President Lincoln should have any doubt as to the right of the people to be indulged in the luxury of a war if they choose to pay for it, and if he should think that justice and right have anything to do with questions of peace and war, we would submit to him the manifesto of this very President Madison, when he by Message to Congress, on the 1st of June, 1812, advised an Act of War, which Act, giving no reasons, but simply declaring a state of war, was passed by Congress on the 18th of the same month. Mr. Madison's ground of war was this:—

"British cruisers have been in the continued practice of violating the American flag on the great highway of nations, and of seizing and carrying off persons sailing under it, not in the exercise of belligerent right, founded on the Law of Nations, against an enemy, but of a municipal prerogative over British subjects. British jurisdiction is thus extended to neutral vessels in a situation where no laws can operate but the Law of Nations and the laws of the country to which the vessels belong; and a self-redress is assumed, which if British subjects were wrongfully detained and alone concerned, is that substitution of force for a resort to the responsible Sovereign which falls within the definition of war. Could the seizure of British subjects in such cases be regarded as within the exercise of a belligerent right, the acknowledged laws of war, which forbid an article of captured property to be adjudged without a regular investigation before a competent tribunal, would imperiously demand the fairest trial where the sacred rights of persons were at issue. In place of such trial, these rights are subjected to the will of every petty commander."

If this statement were simply true, which it was not—for the matter was much complicated by the United States pretending to release British subjects from their allegiance by certificates of citizenship—then the wrong which Madison and Congress declared war rather than submit to in 1812 is the wrong which Lincoln and Congress insist upon inflicting on us in 1861. Transpose the words "British" and "American" in the above extract, and it is the case of to-day, and the ground of the now threatened war.

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Yellow Seal	Rs. 25 per dozen.
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SHERRY—		
Amontillado	Qts.	Rs. 32
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1st quality	Qts.	,, 40
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Sparkling	Qts.	,, 40
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MOSELLE—		
Sparkling	Qts.	,, 40
Do.	Pts.	,, 20
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Margaux	Qts.	,, 32
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1st quality, Pale	Qts.	,, 28 to 30
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HAVE just received ex *Macduff*, a small consignment of Peat's celebrated London made Saddles A large assortment of Carriage, Buggy, Phaeton and Riding Whips. Superior plated and German Silver Hunting and Socket Spurs.

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Horse Blankets and clothing of every description.
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Best Artificial Flowers.
Flower Wreaths with Boquets to match.
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Feathers and Flowers.
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Bracelets and Clasps in the newest pattern.

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Rich Glacé Mantles and Paletots.
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Richly embroidered black Grenadine Shawls trimmed with Lace.
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Real Valanceinnes Lace Collar and Sleeves.
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White Glacè and Figured Silk Dresses.
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Black Mohair and Paramata Dresses.
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Rich Black Glacè Silks.
Half Mourning Silks and Muslins.
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Bonnets.
Flowers in Crépe, steel and Jet.
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Jet Broaches, Bracelets, and Jet Clasps for Waits Bands.

Hours of business from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by either a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay.

MUSICAL BOXES EXTRAORDINARY.

Playing 4, 6, or 8 Tunes each.

MESSRS. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT have the pleasure to announce the arrival in excellent condition of twenty-four of these boxes, playing the following airs. The Boxes have been mad to order, with such arrangement of popular Airs, Tunes, &c., as are best suited for the Bombay Market.

FOUR TUNE BOXES.

No. 1 plays
God save the Queen.
La Cracovienne.
St. Patrick's Day.
When the morning.

No. 2 plays
My Maryann Polka.
Far far upon the sea.
Nelly Bly.
Still so gently from La Sonambula.

No. 3 plays
Martha, Choeur de Chase.
La Traviata—Di Prooruza il near
Ecnami-Conquira (Verdi).
La Dame Blanche.
Vions gentille Dame.

No. 4 plays
Souvenir de Cork.
Orphee aux Enfers.
Cavatina de la Gazza.
Le Pre aux Clercs.

No. 5 plays
I have thought of thee.
Oh Nanny will thou gang with me.
Sandy and Jenny.
My own my lovely bride.

No. 6 plays
Farewell ye Mountains.
Glorious Apollo.
The Rose of Kildare.
The Bonny Fish Wife.

No. 7 plays
My love she's but a Lassie yet.
Bonny Dundee.
British Grenadiers.
Partaul pour la Syrie.

No. 8 plays
With all thy faults I love the still.
The Dutchess of Kent.
The Dream is past.
Cared I for your heart.

SIX TUNE BOXES.

. 1 plays
Hearts of Oak.
Roy's wife of Aldavaloch.
When the Rosy Moon appearing.
Banks of Bauna.
O'er the Waters Row.
The Bonny Fish Wife.

o. 2 plays
Fair Ellen, Braham.
Draw the Sword, Scotland.
Flora McDonald, Laurent.
Favorite Scoth Air.
My love, she's but a &c.
Rule Brittannia.

No. 3 plays
Home sweet Home.
The light up Mana.
Canadian Boat Song.
Poor Maryann.
The Rose of Lucerne.
Merrily danced the Quaker's wife.

No. 4 plays
Nicholson's Rondo.
Waltz on the Swiss Girl.
When the Rosebud of Summer.
Coal Black Rose.
Pop goes the Weasel.
Oh how those Bells remind me.

No. 5 plays
The Lass of Gowrie.
The Harp that once through Tara's Halls.
God save the Queen.
Kitty of Coleraine.
I've journeyed over many lands.
Oh 'tis the melody.

No. 6 plays
My old dog Tray.
The low back'd Car.
Lillie Dale.
Pop goes the Weasel.
The pretty Ratcatcher's daughter.
The Reel Row.

No. 7 plays
The time I've lost in wooing.
I'll gang no more to you town.
The Royal Oaks of England.
The Sailor's Journal.
Oh Lognedli Buchan.
The Reel Row.

No. 8 plays
God save the Queen.
Buy a Broom.
Waltz Lucrezia Borgia.
Love Ritornella.
Still so gently o'er me stealing
Bay of Biscay.

EIGHT TUNE BOXES.

No. 1 plays
Love not a Ballad.
The Isle of Beauty.
Olga Waltzer.
Auld Lang Syne.
Oh Susannah.
Willie we have missed you.
Priere de Guilliame Tell.
The last Rose of Summer.

No. 2 plays
Miss Oree's Hornpipe.
Buy a Broom.
God save the Queen.
The Old English Lady.
When pensive I thought.
Pray Goody.
My Heart and Lute.
Isabel.

No. 3 plays
Nobody coming to Marry me.
The Horn of Chase.
Quick Step.
Royal English Summer Night.
The Lass of Richmond Hill.
My heart is still with thee.
My love she's but &c.
By the gaily circling Glass.

No. 4 plays
Evening Star Polka.
Hoffucing's Waltz.
Farewell ye Mountains.
Draw the Sword.
Fly not yet.
My love is like, &c.
Robin Adair.
Partant pour la Syrie.

No. 5 plays
The Laurel.
I was in the merry mouth of May.
Say, can a father's heart.
Culver Lodge favorite dance.
Apsley House do.
Come sing to me, &c.
The better land.
The high born child.

No. 6 plays
English Hornpipe.
Merrily dance, &c.
Favorite Quadrille.
Jenny Jones.
Wien the rosy Moon.
British Grenadier's March.
Ango Caledonian Air.
The Blue Bells of Scotland.

No. 7 plays
St. Patrick's Day.
Rob Roy.
I'll gang no Mair, &c.
Rule Brittannia.
God save the Queen.
The Royal Oaks of England.
Good night and joy be, &c.
The time I've lost, &c.

No. 8 plays
Luisa Miller—Deh la parola.
Lucia di Lammermoor vers toi toujours.
Robert le Drable Alice.
Ayeb plus de confiance.
I Pautani, Nel Mirate.
La Traviata Panjoo Cara.
Guillinme Tell Acours dance nia vacelle.
Le chants de la Serene.

Price moderate, early application to be made to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
No. 1, Church Gate.

Just imported per Ship Her Majesty.

C. A. FURDOONJEE in returning thanks for the past support begs to acquaint his constituents and the Public in General, that he has just received from England a fresh batch of Oilman Stores Confectionery, Grocery, best Wines and Beer, &c. &c., which he confidently recommends them of being of the best quality:—

Printed list in detail to be had on application. Fine Mahableshwar Potatoes 4 maunds in a Basket, to be had for Rs. 9.

COWASJEE ARDASEER FURDOONJEE.
No. 42, Medow Street, Fort.

P. GRANT AND SON.
ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c.
No. 1, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

BEG to inform their customers and the public generally that they have just purchased the whole of the stock in trade, together with the good will, of the Saddlery and Harness business lately carried on by MRS. SOPHIA TAPP in the shop and premises No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and respectfully solicit a continuance of that support which was so liberally granted to their predecessor.

P. GRANT AND SON pledge themselves to use their best endeavours to give satisfaction both as regards quality of Material and style of workmanship; relying, at the same time, upon a judicious system of management, ready sales and rapid returns to be enabled to present a scale of prices in accordance with the economical spirit of the times.

The Bombay business will be carried on by Mr. HENRY GRANT and the Poona business by Mr. P. GRANT to either of whom orders may be sent as it may suit the convenience of customers.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

R. PEAT & Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES of the best English Materials made to order on the shortest notice.

A large stock always ready.
Boot Hooks; Button Hooks; Spurs and Spur Boxes, Kid Reviver and "Cirage Vernis" (for Patent Leather Boots.)
Hoby's Imperial Blacking.

Directions for Self-Measurement.

1st.—Trace the exact shape of the foot on a sheet o paper.
2nd.—Measure in inches and quarters round the ball of the foot
3rd.—Do. do. do. instep and hollow of foot.
4th.—Do. do. do. heel and instep.
5th.—Do. do. do. ankle.

N. B.—List of prices sent on application. Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or a reference in Bombay.

R. PEAT & Co.
Medow Street, Fort.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

Just landed by the Undersigned, at their
GENERAL DEPOT,
No. 1, MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

THE near approach of the "BOMBAY SEASON" affords PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. a favorable opportunity of returning their grateful thanks to their PRESIDENCY AND UP-COUNTRY PATRONS AND CONSTITUENTS for the STEADILY INCREASING PATRONAGE they have hitherto afforded them in their endeavours to CATER FOR THE PUBLIC TASTE, and at the same time enables them to draw ESPECIAL ATTENTION to their NEWLY-IMPORTED STOCK OF CHOICE TABLE DELICACIES, just to hand per *Bebington* and *Wings of the Wind*, and Overland, as below enumerated, each of which will be found UNIQUE OF ITS CLASS!

P. J. & Co. take leave to assure THEIR PATRONS that *no efforts* shall be wanting on their part to *deserve* a continuance of their favours; and while warranting all their VARIED STOCK OF COMESTIBLES to be *bond fide* from the most CELEBRATED PURVEYORS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN, they trust that past experience will have proved their TERMS as *liberal* and their PRICE as *moderate* as (taking into consideration the QUALITY of their Goods) A DISCERNING PUBLIC could possibly expect.

P. J. & Co. would further remind their Patrons and Constituents that their NEWLY-REPLENISHED AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF WINES, SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS, &c. &c. will be found well worthy attention, both as regards QUALITY, FLAVOUR, AND PRICE.

Potted Meats.

IN GLASS OR EARTHENWARE JARS.

Anchovy Paste, Potted Ham, Beef and Tongue, Potted Yarmouth Bloaters, Strasbourg Potted Meats, Pâté à Diable, Potted Game, Potted Lobster and Potted Shrimps.

Masson's Paris Chocolate.

Vanilla Chocolate, in sticks, ½ lb., Ditto ditto in bacons, ½ lb. Ditto ditto, assorted fruit imitations, in boxes, Chocolate Santé, ¼ lb. cakes.

Sundries.

ons rve of Tomata, Essence of Coffee, Dried Herbs, Celery Sed, Tapioca, Carraway Seeds, Arrowroot, in ½ lb., in 1 lb. and in 2 lb., Pearl Barley, in 2 lb. cans, in 4 lb. in 7 lb. Scotch Oatmeal, in 2 lb. cans, in 4 lb., and in 7 lb., Italian Maccaroni, ditto Vermicelli, Cagliari Paste, Parmasan Cheese, Prepared Jamaica Ginger, Mixed Spice Orange Flower Water, ½ pints, Honey in bottles, Mince Meat in jars of 3 lbs., Chocolate in 4 oz. fancy packets, Cocoa Paste, ½ lb. pots, Homoopathic Cocoa, ½ lb. packet, ditto ditto 1 lb. packet, ditto ditto ½ lb. tins, ditto ditto 1 lb. tins, Isinglass, ditto in ½ lb. tins, ditto in 1 oz. do. and 2 oz. do, Patent Isinglass in ½ lb. tins, Gelatine in ½ lb. tins, Robinson's Groats and Barley in tins, Grimwade's Dassicated Milk, Table Salt, in jars, Knives for opening canisters, Dun's Essence of Coffee, and Russian Caviere.

Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits.

Mixed Biscuits, Current Tunbridge, Carraway ditto, Ginger ditto, Lemon ditto, Citron, Shrewsbury, Rich Arrowroot Oriental, Soiree, Coffee, Cracknels, Filberts, Walnuts, Dessert Cakes, Presburgh Biscuits, Vanilla, Maccaroons, Ratafias. Almond Drops, Ginger ditto, Finger Biscuits, Osborne ditto, Ginger Wafer, Carraway do, Victoria, Brighton, Brown College, Fancy Machine, Albert Biscuits, Queen's do, Nondsuch. Picnic do., Nic Nacs, Plain Arrowroot, Abernethy, small, Ditto large, Captain's small, Ditto large, Travellers' Soda, Lunch, Fine Cabin, Oval Thin Captain's, Seed Biscuits Spice Nuts, Ginger Nuts, Loaf Gingerbread,

Fortnum Mason & Co.'s Stores.

York Hams in tins, Straburgh Bacon, Ditto Smoked Ox Tongues, Ditto Collared Ditto (ready for use), Reindeer Ditto, Russian Caviare Ditto, Boar's head with Pistachois and Truffles and French Mustard.

INDIA OILMAN'S STORES &c.

Chutney.

Cashmere Chutney, (Mild) Green Mango Chutney, Bengal (Hot) Chutney, Tamarind Chutney, Sliced Mango Chutney, Superior Madras Chutney, Indian Delicious Chutney without Chilly.

Sauces.

Superior Tapp's Sauce, Green Mango Sauce, Mooltan Sauce (Fresh), Tomata Sauce.

Pickles.

Cashmere Pickle, Ginger Pickle, Sliced Mango Pickle, Lemon Pickle, Mango Pickle in ½, ¼ and whole kegs.

Fish Pickles.

Fish Roe Pickle, Best Tamarind Fish, superior Balachow in pots.

Curry Powder.

Bengal Curry Powder, Superior Madras Curry Powder (the directions, if punctually attended to, will make most excellent Curries), superior Madras Curry Paste, Muligatawny Paste.

Sundries.

Ripe Mango Fruits, Superior Mango Fruit for Tarts, Superior Pineapple for Tarts, Superior Lemon Barley Sugar, Refined (Poona) Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, Chilly Vinegar, Nepaul Chilly.

Preserves.

Superior Preserved Mango, in stone jars, ditto ditto in China jars.

Syrups.

Mango Syrup, Ginger Syrup, Superior Red Tamarind Syrup Orange Syrup.

Jams.

Guava Jam, in 2 lb. pots, Mango Jam, and Tamarind Jam.

Jellies.

Superior Guava Jelly in 2 lb. pots, Rozel Jelly, Kurranda Jelly, Green Grape Jelly, and Mango Jelly.

Marmalade.

Superior Mango Marmalade, Citron Marmalade, Lemon Marmalade, Ginger Marmalade, Orange Marmalade.

China Preserves of first quality.

Chow-Chow, Ginger, Citron Pears, Conequat, Mango, Hoonaf and Orange Preserves, in cases of 6 stone jars.

Sundries.

Mocha Coffee, in bags of 7 lbs., ditto. do. 14 lbs. Wynaad plantation do., 7 and 14 lbs. bags, Bengal Crystal Sugar No. 1, in boxes of 14 lbs. and 28 lbs., do. do. do. No. 2 do. do. do., soft and moist for Pudding do., Tea, Flowery Pekoe, first quality, in 10 catty boxes do. do. do. 2nd sort, do. do. Souchong and Pouchong, first quality, in 10 catty boxes, Manilla Cheroots Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in boxes of 500, Trinchinopoly Cheroots, Price's Table and Carriage Candles, Loaf Sugar, and choice Breakfast Congou, Tea, very superior in 22 lbs. Boxes.

Choice Wines, Spirits & Liqueurs, &c.

Sherry—Pale and Golden, Worthington's-Bya's Maclean's Phelp's, and Cunliffe's very choice and Pale Sherry—Chillingworth's Crown Sherry—Cunliffe's in pints and Chillingworth's Port—Fine old Hunt's and Graham's quarts Port—Do., do., do., pints, Amontillado—very superior quarts, Geneva Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large flasks, Geneva—Do., do., do., small do., Gin—Finest London Old Tom, Swaine, Boord,'s and Booths,' Crabbee's Ginger Wine and Whisky—Malt. Rum—Old Jamaica. Champagne—Finest Sparkling, Num's first quality, quarts, Do., do., do., pints, Do., do., Caneaux & Sons, first quality in quarts, Do. do. do. Ruinart's do. Do. do. do. do. pints, Moselle, Sparkling, 1st quality Henkell's qrts. Do., do., Canneaux & Sons, qts., Do., do., do., pints, Hock, Sparkling 1st quality. Henkell's in quarts, Do., do., do., Do., pints, do., Canneaux & Sons. qrts., Hock, Sparkling, Canneaux & Sons, Madeira, East India, very choice, quarts, Claret Leoville, Larose, St. Julien, Medoc, Cognac—very superior old and pale, Exshaw's No. 1 Ditto, ditto, No. 2 Ditto, Dunkin's No. 1 Ditto, No. 2. Ditto, Newton, Gardon's, Consert's Choise Madeira Curacao, in stone crutches large, Do. do., small. do. do. very superior large. Do. do. do., small, Maraschino de Zara, Do., do., Cherry Cordial, Copenhagen, Pale Ale—Allsop's London, bottled by Friend, Do., do., do., Do., Tenant's do., Do., do., do. do., Bass's & Allsopp's botld, Do. do. Stout—Tenant's XX., Stout—Guiness's Porter in pints and qrts; Price's Sperm Table and Carriage Candles.

*** Up-country orders will be promptly executed.

PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co.,
24th Oct. 1861. Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

Adopted by the Governments of Great Britain and India, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, and Brazil.

EASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID for removing and preventing INCRUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, Land or Marine.

Testimonials and particulars will be forwarded on application to Messrs. P. S. EASTON and G. SPRINGFIELD, Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, 37, 38, and 39, Wapping Wall, E., London.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

DU BARRY'S
DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING,
REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

RESTORES PERFECT DIGESTION, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity to the most disordered or enfeebled, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense: removing, speedily and effectually, indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, whooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, chicken and small pock, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, etc., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided, by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,418. We find it the safest remedy, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Harvey; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1.771. Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mr. Maria Jolly, of Lynn Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54, 816. The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 48,270. James Roberts, Esq. of Frimley, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in Bottles, with full Instructions: 1lb. and 2lb.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort. Sole Agent.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS WORLD-RENOWNED MEDICINE, which has obtained such celebrity in all parts of the Globe, in the cure of COUGH, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and other affections of the Chest and Pulmonary Organs, is strongly recommended to all suffering from any of the above disorders, as One Trial will be sufficient to prove their undoubted efficacy, being frequently used under the recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

Copy of the letter from the late COLONEL HAWKER (the well-known Author on "GUNS AND SHOOTING") Longparish House, near Whitchurch, Hants.

SIR,—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your LOZENGES. I had a cough for several weeks that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges, which I find are the only ones that relieve the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your humble servant, P. HAWKER.

To Mr. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard.

Prepared and sold in Bottles of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the Words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp, without which none are genuine.

Sold in Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, by TREACHER & Co., Druggists.

AGENTS—Messrs. ALLEN, BARNES, & Co., Umballah, Lahore, Meean Meer, and Simla

CRAWFORD & Co.,
No. 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
TERMS CASH.

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY SHARES.

The undersigned are prepared to receive offers for a few of these Shares.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY WITH DWELLING HOUSES AT TARDEO.

Unless previously sold by Private Contract.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd January 1862, at 4 P. M. on the premises, the following five lots of valuable Landed Properties situated at Tardeo in a healthy and airy situation, viz.:—

LOT 1.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land or Ground with a pucka built Bungalow, Stable, Cook-room, out-houses, &c., standing on Fazendaree ground, admeasuring 3595 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on or towards the North by the wall of the property of Sett Jeewajee Manockjee, South by Lot No. 2, East by the private Road, and West by the Batty ground of Cursetbye widow of Dossabhoy Eduljee and Govind and Casinath Atmaram.

LOT 2.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land or Ground with a pucka built Bungalow, Cook-room, Stable, and outhouses, &c., standing on the Fazendaree ground, admeasuring 3807 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on or towards the North by the wall of Lot No. 1, South by Lot No. 3, East by the private Road and West by batty grounds of Leise Puro and Juss Puro.

LOT 3.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land or Ground with a pucka built Bungalow, Cook-room, Stable, &c., standing on Fazendaree, ground admeasuring 3993 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on or towards the North by the wall of Lot No. 2, South by Lot No. 4, East by private Road and West by the batty grounds of Juss Puro and Waesodew Ramchunderjee.

LOT 4.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land, with a pucka built Bungalow, Cook-room, Stable, &c. standing on Fazendaree ground, admeasuring 5460 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded towards the North by Lot No. 3, South by Lot No. 5, East by private Road, and West by the batty grounds of Bhawa Madowjee.

LOT 5.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land, with a pucka built Bungalow, Cook-room, Stable, &c., standing on Fazendaree ground, admeasuring 5320 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded towards the North by Private Road, the South by the batty grounds of Narrayen Junnajee tailor, East by the batty grounds of Juggonnath Sunkerse', Esq. and the West by the batty ground of Bhawee Madowjee.

N. B.—The above are open to private offers previous to the day of sale, and all particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LINSEED.

TOMORROW THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order and in the Warehouse of Natha Jadowjee, near Mandvee Bunder next to Bapdavy, on account and at the risk of Shaw Mooljee Ruttonsey the first purchaser

1,055½ Cwt. and 35 Seers Linseed.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Mortgagee, on account of Mr. C. DURAND.

2 Shares in the Bassein Sugar Company.

LIGHT AND FASHIONABLE CARRIAGES, &c. FOR AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms.

3 Elegant four-wheel Spider Buggies, fitted with hoods.

ALSO REFRIGERATORS.

A few of these, which are intended for containing Ice and Cooling Prime Beer.

These are *now* on view at the rooms of the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PORT WINE.

Of unexceptionable quality, at Rs. 18 per dozen.

MARTELL'S DARK BRANDY.

A few cases of this celebrated Brandy for sale at Rs. 21 per dozen, to close an account.

GINGER WINE.

Of superior quality, at Rs. 13-8 per dozen.

A MOUNTAIN BAROMETER, by Cary, of London, with portable Tripod and fitted in Case, a rare opportunity for those engaged in the Trigonometrical Survey.

REFRIGERATORS.

A few of these are on view at the rooms of the undersigned. They are of handsome construction, so that while affording the means of cooling large quantities of either beer, wine, fruits or the like with a limited supply of cooling material, serve as an attractive and decorative article of dining room furniture. The prices vary from Rs. 60 and upwards.

Bombay, 22nd Jan. 1862. CRAWFORD & Co.

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